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While there will probably be desertions as long as we have an Army, we are hopeful that the evil will be gradually diminished by the force of public sentiment. So long as the people regard desertion as a trivial offense which an unfaithful soldier may commit without incurring any greater disgrace than would attach to a mere case of assault and battery, so long will irresponsible men violate their enlistment oaths and dishonor an obligation into which they have entered in good faith. When such offenders are punished with the social ostracism which they deserve and treated not merely as misdemeanants, but as criminals, we shall witness a wholesome decline in the evil of desertion. Fortunately the trend of popular sentiment with regard to this subject is all in the right direction. The crime of desertion is becoming more and more abhorrent, the men who commit it are properly looked upon as outlaws, and the time is coming when they will be recognized as enemies to their country. The credit for this refreshing change in public sentiment is due in large degree to representative newspapers published in various parts of the country, which by their powerful influence are rapidly arousing the people to a proper sense of their duty. One of those journals, the New Orleans Picayune, has been specially helpful in the agitation and its methods are well illustrated in the following extracts from one of its recent editorials: "One cause of the frequent desertions is the facility with which all penalties are escaped. Desertion, although a crime by statute, punished by long imprisonment and disfranchisement, is regarded by the general public as a very venial offense, and is even applauded where the deserter claims harsh treatment or any other sort of treatment that is not acceptable to the average American idea of a man's inalienable rights. Even the military authorities have been rather lax in punishing deserters, and the civil authorities practically refuse to accord any aid in apprehending them, and they are only caught occasionally when the reward proves a tempting bait to some uncommonly thrifty constable or policeman. The first obstacle, that is, incompatibility of the American temperament with discipline, is difficult to contend with, but the other reason, namely, the lenient treatment accorded deserters, can be overcome by a rigid enforcement of existing laws applying to deserters and by educating the public to look upon deserters as utterly disgraced individuals, social outcasts, so to speak. Public opinion needs to be educated upon this important matter, because it is vital to the future safety of the country."

With the acquisition of large areas of territory lying beyond our continental limits, and the need for an efficient and economical administration of their interests, it is or soon will be necessary to consider what shall be their definite status with respect to our executive service. The results of the Spanish War required a new and important extension of the executive system. Cuba, so long as it remained under American control, Porto Rico and the Philippines, had to be provided with some official connection with the Government at Washington and that was done by placing them under the supervision of an agency specially created for that purpose and styled the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. Cuba has been turned over to its own people and Porto Rico has been placed under the authority of the State Department, but the Philippines are still nominally under the supervision of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, through which they maintain communication with the War Department. The bureau has been exceedingly useful in the vast and varied work required of it, and its record is creditable in the highest degree. At best, however, it is but an expedient with limited functions and no clearly defined scope. Moreover, the work devolving upon it is likely to be enormously increased because of its relations

to the Panama Canal Zone as well as by the development of industrial and educational interests in the Philippines. It is proposed, therefore, that a new executive department shall be created, to be known as the Department of Insular Affairs, to which shall be transferred all duties now intrusted to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, together with supervisory control of executive interests in the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii, Alaska, Tutuila, Guam and Midway Island. The interests designated, it is held, are great enough to entitle them to a representative in the Cabinet, and it is further pointed out that such an arrangement would insure increased efficiency and economy of administration. The present status of our insular possessions is inconsistent. Hawaii and Alaska are under the authority of the Department of the Interior; the Philippines are under the War Department; Tutuila and Guam are under the Navy Department and Porto Rico is under the State Department. To organize those different territories under a single fixed, efficient and economical executive department would seem to be a simple act of sound business policy.

Eighteen months have passed since Congress voted the money for the construction of the Panama Canal, yet perhaps the most important result accomplished by the Government in that time has been to acquire an increasingly clear understanding of the magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking. To-day the whole project is in the formative stage. It has not been decided whether the canal shall be built at sea level or with locks; or whether the construction shall be done by the Government directly or through private contractors. How much time and money it will take to build the canal are matters of conjecture. As against the rosy prediction of last year that a canal with locks could be built in ten years at a cost of \$225,000,000, an unnamed member of the Canal Commission is quoted in a Washington newspaper as estimating that it will take a hundred years and \$300,000,000. Another matter of great importance is that of fortifying the canal, and it is to consider this question that the Secretary of War on his forthcoming visit to the isthmus will be accompanied by Major Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., former Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Black and Major George W. Goethals, both of the Engineer Corps of the Army. The question of fortifications for the canal has aroused great interest among Artillery and Engineer officers, and one of them, a member of the Engineer Corps, has made the following statement with which the Secretary of War is said to have been deeply impressed: "How is the fortifying to be done? It is easy enough to put up a lot of big guns at each end that would prevent an enemy from landing there to commence an attack. But no enemy would ever attempt such a thing. That is not the way things are done. He would land on the beach, fifteen or twenty miles away, and march around all the fortifications that could be erected. And the forts at the ends would not defend the line of the ditch. That must be done always with men. Fortifications could never save the canal from a determined attack."

Unless we misread the signs of the times the forthcoming session of Congress will witness a far more earnest concert of action between the President and the Southern senators and representatives in support of measures to advance the interests of the Navy and the merchant marine than has been the case hitherto. The extraordinary development of industrial enterprise in the South, especially in cotton spinning and other branches which find their largest markets in the Orient, has sharply emphasized the need of a merchant service under which those products may be sent to market in American ships. The timber, iron and fuel resources of the South are so great, and the harbors of the South Atlantic seaboard are so numerous that under a law to encourage American shipbuilding the Southern States would speedily develop a system of flourishing shipyards. No other section of the country would profit more largely from such a law than the South, and to none is it more useful as an aid to industrial and commercial development. Furthermore, anything that tends to enlarge and strengthen the merchant service is an indirect aid to the Navy, for the reason that it helps to train an increasing body of young men in practical seamanship and thus affords a reserve upon which the Navy can draw for capable sailors in time of need. The need of the Navy for such a reserve as well as for available ships for special service in case of emergency is nowhere more intelligently understood than in the South. We believe, therefore, that the President's tour of the South Atlantic and Gulf States is most opportune. He has been received with unexampled demonstrations of hospitality and good will, and there has been established between himself and the Southern people a sympathetic understanding, the effect of which, it is confidently believed, will be exceedingly helpful to naval and commercial interests in Congress.

In the course of an article on the Philippine Constabulary which appears in the Boston Transcript, the writer, Mr. James A. Leroy, who was formerly connected with the civil government of the islands, expresses the belief that the recent disturbances in the provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Samar will be followed by a vigorous overhauling of the entire Constabulary organization for its own betterment. Mr. Leroy passes some strong criticism upon the constabulary force, but he frankly acknowledges

that the United States Army officers serving with it have done the best they could under the circumstances. He says: "The chief of the Philippine Constabulary, Gen. Henry T. Allen, is a man personally of the highest type, and had the best ideals in mind in organizing the force from the very inception of it in 1901. The superior officials generally are men of excellent sort. There are whole districts, notably that of the southern provinces of Luzon below Batangas, which is under command of Col. and District Comdr. H. H. Bandholtz, where a splendid state of order prevails, where the constabulary has been well recruited, reasonably well officered, and is held by its chief under the strictest sort of discipline, and is made to co-operate with the civil authorities and to stand in the proper relation to the Filipino officials of provinces and municipalities. Again, in the Moro province, Col. J. G. Harbord has a force apparently well selected and disciplined. There are provinces and smaller districts here and there where the same degree of discipline and of co-operation with the local governments is obtained by careful, law-abiding officers; but one is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that these districts are rather the exception than the rule."

A Navy correspondent writes to us suggesting that the taking of the oath of allegiance is not impressive enough upon the mind of the recruit for the Navy and Army. He says: "This 'swearing in,' as it is generally called, should be a real ceremony, remaining ever present before the eyes of the candidate, and I would suggest that the flag of the United States should be present at such a time, held by an enlisted man, in the uniform of the day, and I feel certain that when the words 'flag' and 'United States' are pronounced every man's eyes will be fixed upon the emblem of liberty. Such a ceremony will not be forgotten, and when it occurs to a recruit's mind to take to the woods again, this flag will put him to thinking; I do not claim that all desertions would thus be stopped, but I feel certain that a good percentage would be cut down from the present number of desertions. The grub question cannot be discussed here, for on some ships the men live nicely and on others do not. This is not the fault of the ration, however, but of those in charge, mostly the cooks, some of whom are careless in the preparing of the food. There is always plenty of food supplied on every ship, and if it were prepared properly and attractively, as it should be, for the cooks are receiving good pay, no man in the Service could make a complaint."

Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., in the course of an address at the University of Illinois, Oct. 19, strongly urged a more general use of military training in schools and colleges as an agency of civilian education. He denounced as absurd the notion that military instruction tends to develop a spirit of cruelty in boys, and declared that the truth was exactly the reverse. The Spanish-American War, General Weston continued, was a blessing in disguise, in that it removed from the public mind much of the old unreasoning prejudice against military training which had come down as an heritage from the Civil War. The disappearance of that prejudice is one of the most striking tendencies of our national life, and it foreshadows the rise of a broader and saner sentiment through which the military profession will ultimately receive the larger respect and dignity which is its due. "A well-educated, well-drilled graduate," said General Weston, "going to his home from a school in which military training is a part of the curriculum, carries with him a wholesome influence and knowledge and experience that would be of the greatest value in case the country should be involved suddenly in war."

The Military Secretary is advised by telegram of Oct. 20 from the commanding general, Department of the East, that the 2d Battalion, 23d Inf. (eight officers and 166 enlisted men), left Madison Barracks, New York, on that date for Fort Ontario, New York, for station. The Military Secretary is also advised by telegram of Oct. 20 from the commanding general, Southwestern Division, that Co. B, 26th Inf. (three officers and fifty-eight men), left Fort McIntosh, Tex., on Oct. 18 for Fort Ringgold, Tex., for station. A telegram dated Oct. 22 to the Military Secretary from the commanding general, Southwestern Division, stated that the 3d Squadron, 1st Cav. (eight officers and 204 enlisted men), left Fort Sam Houston, Tex., on Oct. 21 for Fort Clark, Tex., for station. The commanding general, Southwestern Division, on Oct. 23 telegraphed to the Military Secretary that the 2d Squadron, 1st Cav. (thirteen officers and 232 enlisted men), left Fort Clark, Tex., on Oct. 21 for Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for station.

Commenting on the Taggart case in the Boston Herald, an Army officer, whom that journal describes as a high officer of the General Staff, says in part: "Of course the American public will not believe that the indecent details brought out in the evidence adduced at the Taggart divorce suit are in any sense characteristic of Army life. If I thought for a moment that the public would entertain any such ideas of the Army—of the morality and good breeding of the men and women who pass their lives at Army posts—I would immediately resign from the Service; for I could not bear the thought that my wife and children were being viewed in any such dark light by their countrymen or the world. If such a view were taken of us, then there would no longer be either credit or honor in an Army commission."

A writer in the London Engineer says: "It is the privilege and heritage of the British patriot to be continuously on the tremble in fear of some new peril. When the present writer was a boy the French bogey was very much alive, and everyone read excitedly 'The Battle of Dorking,' very much to the profit of the inventor of that ingenious romance. Then we had the Zulu peril, and the Kaffir peril, and the Yankee peril. The Afghan and the Russian perils we have always with us, and the German peril looms large to-day. For fifty years any casual mention of the Chinese peril has been enough to cast a spirit of desperate gloom over the hearts of all our manufacturers, while our politicians have looked on this matter more as the Chinese puzzle. Generally the Mongolian or yellow peril makes us quake in terror of our intimate recollections of visits from Ghenghis Khan. The present article is written to sound the note of alarm of the new peril, which is a real and genuine one. This is the birth and rise of a new mechanical science in Japan, which will soon transform our Old World machinery into unusable antiquities if our Scottish, and English, and German, and American engineers do not gird up their loins and educate themselves to a really scientific standard in the design of machines." It is further stated that many of the papers read before the Society of Mechanical Engineers in Tokyo, some of which are printed in English, exhibit a remarkable originality of idea which deserves the title rather of genius than mere ingenuity.

Secretary Taft said the other day that should any brutality and foul tactics come to light in the Army-Navy game he would try to stop them. Of this the New York Sun says: "If the Army-Navy games that have gone before are a criterion, the Secretary need have no worry. The annual contests between the soldiers and middies have been models of square, clean, manly play, the sort of play the two Government academy elevens are accustomed to. That is the sort of play that may be looked for from the cadets with the training they get. In their own big game, as well as in their other contests, they play football without forgetting that sportsmanship is the main thing. And other teams can play the same sort of football if they will. Speaking of Army-Navy football, the Navy at present has the call over the Army. This is a condition contrary to the usual order of things and a condition arising from the fact that the Navy has not been scored on, while the Army has been scored on twice and beaten once." In view of the President's desire for such a revision of the football rules as shall modify if not eliminate the rough play which characterizes the play of the game under present regulations, special interest attaches to an editorial article in the last number of the Harvard Bulletin, the organ of the graduate body of Harvard University. It declares that there is something radically wrong with the game and that the game should either be substantially changed or abolished.

Surgeon General O'Reilly, of the Army, will get himself denounced as an emissary of the "Rum Power" if he doesn't watch out. It is this way: Senator Proctor, who is investigating the question of restoring the sale of beer at Army post exchanges, received a letter a few days ago proposing that the total abstinence pledge be made part of the soldier's enlistment oath. He sent the letter to the Surgeon General for an opinion, and received the following reply, which the "antis" will instantly recognize as proving him to be a hireling of the "demon rum": "There is no evidence known to this office that the use of beer in moderation is injurious. The health of the German army, where the use of beer is universal, is much better than that of our Army, and in our Army the rate of admission (for hospital treatment) for alcoholism of soldiers of that nationality, who are usually beer drinkers, is less than the average. Such a provision would be impossible of enforcement. The personal liberty of the individual is almost necessarily abridged by the requirements of military discipline, and a further invasion of it in this matter would be regarded as unwarranted, would render the Service less attractive and tend to lower instead of to raise the standard of the Service."

President Roosevelt's present tour of the South has been signalized by many impressive demonstrations of the affectionate regard in which he is held by the Southern people, and it has also given him suitable occasion for some earnest utterances on railway rates and rebates, the Panama Canal, and other important subjects. In his address in Jacksonville, Fla., referring to the canal, he said: "When completed the canal will stand as a monument to this nation, for it will be the greatest engineering feat ever yet accomplished in the world. The digging of the canal will, of course, greatly increase our interest in the Caribbean Sea. It will be our duty to police the canal, both in the interest of other nations and in our own interest. To do this it is, of course, indispensable to have an efficient navy (and I am happy to say that we are well on the way toward having one), and also to possess, as we already possess, certain strategic points to control the approach of the canal."

The First Division of the General Staff has this week given an interpretation of paragraph 263 of small arms firing regulations, forbidding the issue of "sharp shooter's insignia to those who have at any time qualified as expert riflemen." As the bar is a part of the insignia

the prohibition applies to that also. This report received the approval of the Chief of Staff. The First Division of the General Staff also gave an interpretation of small arms firing regulations as to the requirements when a company commander permits too many men to fire at collective fire. This regulation states that not to exceed 85 per cent. of all enlisted men of the company enrolled at date of firing, will take part in the collective fire. In a case in point the percentage gave 54 and a fraction, and fifty-five men were permitted to fire. It is held that this was one man in excess of the number authorized. In its report the General Staff says that the company commander evidently acted in good faith as to what he considered was permitted, and that the matter should be adjusted by requiring that the report of the collective fire of the company be corrected by deducting one-fifth-fifth of the total number of hits made at each range, both in voluntary fire and fire at will.

In reply to inquiries we would state that the Provisional Field Artillery Drill Regulations, recently issued, were prepared by the Field Artillery Drill Board for trial, the fact that the Field Artillery is being supplied with a new model gun having made it very necessary to have new drill regulations. These "Provisional" Regulations are meant to be used with the new gun, which has been supplied to only a few batteries, but will soon be supplied to all the batteries. It is the intention that these "Provisional" Regulations shall receive trial with the batteries having the new gun and later, if found necessary, changes will be made by the Board on the Revision of Field Artillery Drill Regulations, which is still in session. At present the matter of drill regulations for the Field Artillery is in rather an upset condition. The batteries having the old gun are still using the "Light Artillery" Drill Regulations; those having the new gun the "Provisional" Field Artillery Regulations, which will eventually supersede the "Light Artillery" Regulations, but are susceptible of change, as stated.

Mr. Isham Randolph, a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Panama Canal, confidently predicts that the canal will be open for traffic by 1915, and perhaps much earlier. The climatic difficulties to be dealt with, he says, have been exaggerated, as have the fears as to yellow fever and other diseases. When the proposed equipment is at hand and the organization perfected at least 24,000 men will be required in the various departments of canal construction. So far the labor has been drawn chiefly from Jamaica, but the efficiency of this labor is low, amounting to little if any more than twenty-five per cent., as measured by the standards of the United States. The introduction of the eight-hour system will increase the labor cost of the canal fully twenty-five per cent. High praise is awarded to the work accomplished by Col. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone.

The Navy Department does not favor the proposition, coming from the Bureau of Navigation, that the Attorney General be requested to reconsider his decision as to the rank and precedence of officers of the Marine Corps, as the question is one of law which has been considered and determined by the law department of the Government. General Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, asks that if the argument against the conclusions of the Attorney General prepared by the Bureau of Navigation be submitted to Mr. Moody he should be allowed to accompany it with an argument in reply. This will open up a controversy which the Navy Department wishes to have settled. Mr. Moody's experience as Secretary of the Navy having made him familiar with the question in controversy, it is not at all likely that he would alter his conclusions, even if he could be induced to reopen the case.

The Navy Department is more pleased at the decision reached by the athletic associations of the Military and Naval Academies to hold the annual football contest between those Academies this year at Princeton, N.J., than are the Pennsylvania people. The game will take place on Dec. 2, and the prospects are that there will be a larger crowd even than in the past to witness it. Reports received from the Naval Academy indicate that the game will be a fiercely fought contest and that the midshipmen are confident of winning. The Pennsylvania Railroad is laying a double track from Princeton Junction to Princeton in order to accommodate the immense throngs which will undoubtedly witness the game. The grandstand erected on the Princeton football field will accommodate 26,000 people and, in consequence, each athletic association will this year have at its disposal one thousand six hundred additional tickets.

The War Department has received the reports of the various examining boards which recently met in this country and in the Philippines for the examination of candidates for appointment as post commissary sergeants. The Commissary General has informed by letter all of the successful candidates and has notified them that they will receive appointment as soon as vacancies occur if, at that time, they are still eligible under the law for such appointment. At present there are no vacancies in the grade of post commissary sergeant, but there is a list of sixty-two eligible for such appointment. In view of the fact that the Commissary General has notified the successful

candidates that they have passed examination, it is not deemed advisable by the Department to publish the list of eligibles.

After having served for twelve years as civilian surgeon of the U.S. Army recruiting station in Cincinnati, Dr. C. T. Minor retired from that position Sept. 30. During his service Dr. Minor examined more than 7,000 applicants, and of that number, he states, he found only five who were perfect specimens of manhood from a sculptor's viewpoint. Dr. Minor gives it as his opinion that the Army is about twenty-five years behind the times in respect to its system of examining applicants. He says the Cavalrymen are too light and unable to swing their sabers so well as the heavier men of the armies of Europe. He says also that more attention should be paid to soldiers' eyes, and that if the Government had eye specialists as well as surgeons, there would be fewer applicants for pensions. The Government will no longer employ civilian surgeons at recruiting stations.

An attempt will be made during the forthcoming session of Congress by the living general officers and brevet general officers of the Volunteer Army of the Civil War to have Congress enact a law placing them on the retired list of the Regular Army, following the precedent established last session in the cases of Generals Hawley and Osterhaus. It is understood that they are forming an association for the purpose of obtaining such legislation. There are at the present time three major generals and thirty-eight brigadier generals of Volunteers living and several hundred brevet generals. Congress is not willing to make the retired list of the Army so top heavy and the chances are very remote that it will favor the legislation proposed.

Much to the surprise of the Army the Secretary of War has directed that the 24th Infantry, colored, now stationed in Montana, be sent to the Department of Mindanao, P.I., for a tour of duty, sailing from San Francisco Jan. 5 next. The regiment will be relieved at its station in this country by the 7th Infantry. This is a departure from the policy decided on some time ago not to send colored regiments to the Philippines. The question of a foreign tour of duty for the 24th Infantry, however, having come up for decision and it having been decided that the regiment would either have to go to Alaska or to the Philippines, the Secretary of War decided that it would be better to have it go to the tropics than to serve in the severe cold of the Alaskan climate.

Admiral Togo's return to Tokio on Oct. 22 was signalized by a manifestation of royal approval and of popular enthusiasm unsurpassed in the history of Japan. He was attended to the palace by three battalions of infantry, detailed as a guard of honor, the city was profusely decorated and the populace went almost wild with rejoicing. On the following day there was a review by the Emperor of 308 warships, Admiral Togo's fleet and the vessels captured by it during the war. After the review the Emperor received the fleet officers in audience together with the commanding officers of several foreign warships lying in the harbor, including those of the U.S.S. Wisconsin and the U.S.S. Cincinnati.

The rector, church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity church, New York, have issued an invitation to the laying of the corner-stone of Saint Cornelius' chapel on Governors Island, Friday morning, Oct. 27, at eleven o'clock. The clergy of Trinity parish are requested to bring their vestments. A Government steamer will leave Governors Island landing at the Battery at ten-fifteen and twenty. A luncheon will be served at the Officers' Club after the ceremonies for the invited guests.

The War Department has amended A.R. 194 and 195, relating to the assignment of the duties of inspectors of small arms practice, and prescribing that these duties shall be performed by an aide of the division or department commander. The regulations as amended will give discretion for the assignment of these duties to an aide or other staff officer.

The National Commander of the Army and Navy Union this week made a request to the War Department that permission to wear the badge of this society with the uniform of the Army be granted. The First Division of the General Staff made an unfavorable report and recommended that the permission be refused.

The Island of Guam is now under the police protection of not less than one chief of police, one sergeant, and six privates. This force supersedes the insular artillery which was organized under Spanish rule, and up to the present time has performed the police duties necessary with considerable credit.

The transport Buford, which sailed from Manila on Oct. 20, carries the 14th U.S. Cavalry; 673 enlisted men, 41 casualties, 11 general prisoners, 7 sick and 27 Navy marines. She also carries 607 1-2 tons of coal, taken on at Manila. The Buford should reach San Francisco about Nov. 15.

The annual recruiting in Russia is just commencing. 475,246 men of the age of twenty-one being called this year for military service.

OUR WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Sept. 11, 1905.

The magnanimity of the American people in their relations to the inhabitants of these islands who, for the present, have been placed under their authority, must be apparent to everyone whose temporary sojourn in these distant lands affords him the opportunity of viewing things in their proper light. It has been the well-nigh invariable rule of conquering nations hitherto, to plunder, oppress, and keep in ignorance those who fell beneath their sway, the great American nation is certainly an exception to this rule. True to her traditions, and prompted by the loftiest motives of Christian charity, the United States is here at the expense of her own blood and treasure, endeavoring to uplift the conquered, to establish a government that shall be just and permanent, and to develop these people into a power that shall be honored and respected by the nations of the earth. A little incident, recently published in one of the Manila newspapers, as told by one who, at the outbreak of the war, had taken up arms against the United States, illustrates the working of this spirit of magnanimity. After stating how the Filipinos were led to believe that the Americans were fierce, cruel, treacherous, rapacious, unprincipled, and that it would be a war of extermination, this Filipino related the following:

"Be it war," we said, "and war to the knife." Well, at Lipa we fought; our forces were defeated, routed, swept away, and, worse yet, I and many others were made prisoners. Then we thought that the best way we could hope for was a speedy death. To my great surprise, however, we were not ill-treated. Soon, as a prisoner of war, I began to learn more of the ways and manners of these Americans. The first thing that caused me to open my eyes occurred in Lipa.

"One day as a poor native from the country was driving an unwilling carabao, attached to a rickety, creaking cart, through one of the streets of Lipa, a loosened lynch pin slipped out of place. Off whirled the wheel from the axle, and down with a crash came the cart, native and all. A squad of American soldiers saw the accident, but instead of standing around and jeering, as a crowd of Spaniards (or Filipinos) would have done, immediately every one went to the old man's assistance. The poor tao was somewhat hurt; this the Americans ascertained as soon as they picked him up, and without delay they ripped open a 'first aid' packet and proceeded to place a bandage around his bruised arm. Then they lifted up the cart, replaced the wheel, securely put in the lynch pin and sent the poor old tao on his way rejoicing, the pleased recipient of several pieces of silver. That the Americans should do this amazed me. They were only rough, common soldiers; but here, I said to myself, is a splendid demonstration of the spirit and disposition of the American people."

That spirit exemplified in this squad of soldiers animates the great mass of the American people, and characterizes the policy of our Government in her relations to the eight million people brought under her care. It finds expression in a gift of three million dollars from the Congressional relief fund, in the various charitable institutions which have been started for the benefit of the poor natives, in the great public school system which has placed a well-equipped school building in almost every town, and offers all the advantages of a liberal education to the rising generation, and in the hospitals built to check the ravages of disease, and to stay the hand of death which raises the percentage, especially of infant mortality, to frightful proportions. In ways too numerous to point out, the American Government disposes its purpose, not to plunder, not to hold these people in the bondage of ignorance and superstition, not to crush their spirits beneath a conquering might or capricious tyranny, but to life them up into the full possession of man's inalienable rights and into the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a Christian civilization.

This purpose is not always rightly understood. This spirit of magnanimity many have wilfully misconstrued. The hand outstretched to benefit and bless has again and again been pierced by a spirit of ingratitude which animates altogether too many. Even the public school system which has demonstrated itself to be one of the most beneficial of the American institutions, and which promises to do so much also for the Filipinos, comes in for its share of criticism and censure from men in authority and influence with the natives. This lack of appreciation is surprising as will appear from the following remark made by a member of the Taft party:

"What has surprised me more than anything else is the utter lack of appreciation on the part of many of the Filipinos for what the United States is doing for these islands. They talk of cutting adrift with a glibness which shows they are densely ignorant of the benefits they are now enjoying and will in the future still more enjoy from their association with us. As I view it, here they have the United States, possibly the greatest and most enlightened power in the world, as a great silent partner in all they undertake. Why, there are some peoples who would jump at such a chance. By such an association the Filipinos have everything to gain. And yet many of them fail to realize the great benefits of such an arrangement. To me it is very disappointing, and does not augur well for their future."

But in spite of these evidences of ingratitude, these benevolent efforts will be continued, this most momentous enterprise in the history of nations will be carried to a successful completion, and generations to come will record their appreciation of the goodly heritage that has come down to them through the Christian charity and magnanimous spirit of the American people.

It must be evident even to the most casual observer in these our foreign possessions, that one of the most potent factors in the progress of these islands and in the enlightenment and elevation of the inhabitants, is the American public school system. As it has been the cornerstone of the American republic, has ever been the foundation of civil and religious liberty, has nursed that spirit of freedom and democracy which has enfranchised eighty million people in the United States, so it promises to do no less for the eight million people who inhabit this archipelago. When the educational department was organized in 1901 the conditions for satisfactory, aggressive work were very unfavorable. There were no school buildings, no books, no school furniture, and the natives were unfriendly or hostile to the work. Five years have passed and to-day, owing to the faithful, energetic work of the educational department, there is a well furnished school building in almost every town in the islands, with a total attendance of five hundred and twenty-one thousand.

The schools are divided into primary, intermediate and high schools, with three grades in each school. The

pupils in the primary school receive the elementary instruction, and a beginning is made with the study of the English language. The intermediate pupils are taught grammar, geography, hygiene, algebra, civil government and agriculture. This instruction is supplemented by literary societies which furnish ample opportunity for practice in speaking the English language. The high schools have only recently been opened, with the seventh grade as the junior class. A large force of Filipino teachers has been developed from the more advanced pupils, and as far as discipline, method of teaching and advancing their pupils are concerned, they do very efficient work. Some of them have passed a regular civil service examination. The training and education thus received in the public schools not only tends to enlighten and elevate the Filipino children, but also fosters a love for American institutions and a spirit of patriotism which will prepare the way for and hasten the day of their independence. The educational department is well organized, is very successful in carrying on the educational work, and deserves the hearty support of every true American citizen.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

In addition to the Arctic expedition under Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., there are a number of others either under way or projected, though by no means all of them are attempting to reach the Pole. A Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times notes the expedition under Einar Mikkelsen, who has considerable experience in Arctic exploration and now proposes to investigate a stretch of some thousand miles of as yet unexplored territory between Banks Land, off the north coast of America, and the New Siberian Islands, off the coast of Siberia. It is doubtful, however, whether he will be able to start before 1907, for lack of funds. A young Englishman, Alfred H. Harrison, is already on his way to the same region, intending to establish his base near the mouth of the Mackenzie river. He is bearing the whole of the expense himself, but has received the loan of instruments from the Royal Geographical Society.

Another proposed expedition is that of Mylius Erickson and Knud Rasmussen, the details of which are not yet known. They intend to solve geographical problems of North-East Greenland and make extensive collections in ethnology, geology, zoology and other departments of science, starting probably in 1907. There is a Norwegian expedition under Captain Amundsen, which left over two years ago in the tiny vessel, the *Gjoea*, to make investigations around the North Magnetic Pole and may not return for another two or three years.

In addition to Commander Peary's attempt to reach the Pole itself by the accepted methods one Edgar Wilson is reported as having been experimenting for some time with an airship designed to fly at the rate of fifty miles an hour in an attempt to reach the Pole. In Dawson City it is stated that a society has been formed for the purpose of making a dash at the Pole by some new method in which mules are to play a part. It is too soon yet to take either of these proposals seriously, the Times says.

The International Congress on Economic Expansion at its session at Mons, discussed a plan for placing polar exploration under international direction. A motion to this effect was signed by the Duke of Abruzzi, the Duke of Orleans, Dr. Charcot (the French Antarctic explorer), Lieutenant Gerlache (the Belgian Antarctic explorer), Dr. Nordenskjold (The Swedish Arctic explorer); and others. There are two opinions as to the probable success of the scheme. The Scientific American reports that the signers are said to be certain to have the adhesion of Commander Peary and Dr. Nansen, and practically all the Arctic explorers. The London Times, on the other hand, believes the committee of Polar explorers to which the scheme was referred can hardly be considered so representative as the list of those who sent excuses for not being able to attend, and has "the best authority for stating that Dr. Nansen, in spite of urgent requests, has declined to have anything to do with the scheme."

POSSIBILITIES OF THE ENLISTED MAN.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., whose prolific pen is constantly adding to our knowledge of the personal incidents of the war period, in an article just published shows how wide open the doors of the Regular Army are to young men ambitious of a military career. In this article Colonel Watrous says:

"The remark is often made, by the uninformed, that the Army is a most unsuitable place for a promising, ambitious boy or young man; that by entering it he thereby cuts off all chance for advancement; that he finally becomes a mere machine, a nonentity. All over the country there are men and women whose conversation and general course of conduct tends to the discouragement of young men who may have contemplated entering the Army. Such a course is not only unwise, but unpatriotic; and the statements that they make are not based on facts. Hundreds of splendid officers in the American Army, as it exists to-day, and as it has existed the past seventy-five years, have come from the ranks, as private soldiers. Every year a large number of young men who, because of their good soldiership, their faultless habits, industry in qualifying themselves, and their general good conduct, are made commissioned officers. The door to promotion and advancement, even to the highest rank in the Army, that of the position of lieutenant general, is open to the private soldier who is willing to win his way to the prize."

"Two of those young men of 1861, who began as private soldiers, have reached the highest rank in the Army, that of lieutenant general, and the third, if he lives another year, will be a lieutenant general and in command of the Army, with which, for more than forty years, he has been growing up. The three youngest of 1861 are the present Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Lieut. Gen. Samuel M. B. Young, retired, and Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, now the military commander in the Philippine Islands, and who, as already stated, a year hence will become lieutenant general."

"The military history of these three generals gives a plain, telling answer to the question, 'What is there for the private soldier to look forward to, to hope for?'

"Those three boys in their teens, unknown outside of their immediate neighborhood, not members of even well-to-do families, were backed only by their own personality and superb soldiership. They won high places from the ranks, and their history as soldiers and their record as gentlemen is an inspiration to every young man who is acquainted with the history and the record,

and well they may prove an inspiration to the youth of the land.

"A stripling of a boy was introduced to President Lincoln shortly after his inauguration. The great war President liked his appearance, and the next morning he was a lieutenant in the Regular Army. He had no unusual advantages; he was an ordinary city boy, but when responsibility was placed upon his shoulders he manfully assumed it and moved ahead. He has been in the Army ever since, has failed in no position in which he has been placed; he has done better in every position than he was expected to do. Three years ago he reached the rank of major general, and now stands next to the head of the Army, and in April, 1906, when General Chaffee retires, Major Gen. John C. Bates, the stripling of 1861, in whom Lincoln had confidence, will become lieutenant general.

"A Milwaukee school boy, white-faced, slim and frail, was determined to become a soldier and serve his country. He offered to enlist several times as a private, and finally one day was made a lieutenant. Three years later he came back to Wisconsin in command of his regiment as colonel, and the following year entered the regular army as a second lieutenant. He was made a major general in the Regular Army four years ago last February, and, if his life is spared, will succeed General Corbin as lieutenant general in command of the American Army less than two years from now. So the door has opened to Arthur MacArthur; so it opens to many who win an opening."

Another case cited by Colonel Watrous is that of Nelson A. Miles, who was a clerk in a Boston crockery store in 1861, and is now a retired lieutenant general in the Army. "Someone may say," adds Colonel Watrous, "that there are not many like General Miles. Do not make yourselves believe that. There are plenty of them on farms, in factories and stores all over this proud land, where the way to an education and an enlightened civilization is open to all. There are plenty of Chaffees, Youngs, Corbins and others who have made their way by industry, on their own merits, to high stations, both in the Army and in civil life."

PAY AND DEBTS IN THE ARMY.

In a long article on "Pay and Debts in the Army" the New York Sun says: "You never hear of Army officers or their families being destitute, and practically they never are, but the difficulty of meeting certain social requirements in dress and entertainments on a small salary reaches almost the tragic point in many families of the Army, and these men and women, especially the women, know what it is to suffer deep humiliation of spirit and real want fully as bad as the pangs of hunger. You can get enough to eat and yet starve in other ways, and there seems to be a good deal of the other kind of starvation going on in the Regular Army. Hard as it is to endure privations and pretend that they don't exist, which is what Army people are doing a good deal of the time, it is doubly hard to be lectured and scolded about them. The great task is to keep out of debt, and fully ninety-five out of every hundred officers in the Army accomplish it in some way, according to authorities over on Governors Island. They say:

"From 90 to 95 per cent. of the officers manage in some way to keep out of debt and struggle along and keep up appearances. It is the rule, and has been for a long time, that court-martials for getting into debt are never undertaken unless there is a deliberate disposition on the part of an officer to evade payment. There must be some indication of deliberate fraud."

"A bachelor on Governors Island had this to say: 'The strength of the Army lies with its married officers. You can say that, and also say that an old bachelor said it. These men are frugal, industrious, honest and of a higher degree of morality than the clergy itself.' Then with considerable heat this officer exclaimed: 'Show me a worthless officer and invariably I will show you an officer with an income in addition to his salary. The more worthless he is, the larger his private income. There is no more devoted and self-sacrificing person in the world than the man who serves his country in the Army at an inadequate salary.'

"It was the opinion of this man that at least \$300 a year more should be added to the pay of second lieutenants entering the Army and an increasing addition on a similar basis should be given to all the other officers. After the Spanish War, when there were many additions to the Army officers' ranks, it was expected that some pretty poor material would creep in, especially men who, being used to civilians' way of living, would run into hopeless debt. The authorities on Governors Island said that the new material had proved itself of a much higher grade than was expected, from a military and financial point of view, and that there had been no increase in court-martials through the running into debt from the men who entered the Regular Service from the ranks of Volunteers."

TO RESTORE THE CANTEEN.

The following editorial appears in the Burlington, Vt., Free Press of Oct. 23. It is significant as coming from a paper which is a consistent advocate of total abstinence and it shows how convincing is the logic of facts concerning the canteen when they are once brought to the attention of a sincere-minded advocate of the anti-canteen policy:

"Word comes from Washington to the effect that at the approaching session of Congress, United States Senator Redfield Proctor, the ranking member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, will introduce the bill, which he introduced last winter in the Senate, restoring the Army canteen at military posts. It is stated that this action will be based on a statistical representation received from the office of the Surgeon General showing the effect of the stopping of the sale of beer at the posts. According to this authority in 1899 and 1900, the two years just preceding the abolition of the canteen's sale of beer, the admissions to military hospitals of cases of alcoholism were but a fraction more than eighteen per thousand. It is stated that in 1901 the admissions were nearly twenty-four per thousand and last year the rate had increased to twenty-eight per thousand."

"The people of Burlington have good reason to know that with the sale of intoxicating liquors by the glass and the bottle trade legalized in this city the abolition of the canteen at Fort Ethan Allen has not stopped intoxication among the soldiers, and as a matter of fact the lawless acts resulting from the use of liquor have been transferred from the military reservation, where the soldiers would be under military rules, entirely to the streets of

our city, where they are to a certain extent relieved from restraint.

"If the abolition of the canteen meant the impossibility on the part of soldiers to secure intoxicating liquor of all kinds in adjacent saloons the experience of the various military posts might have been different, but in some cases at least the abolishment of the sale of beer has seemed to result in promoting the consumption of harder drinks from the bars and the bottle establishments of adjoining towns. While the abolition of the canteen has not resulted in the improvement expected by those who favored that step, it remains to be demonstrated what effect the restoration of the same will have upon existing conditions."

THE JAPANESE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The observations of Surgeon Braisted on the naval medical aspects of the Japanese in the late war are included in a valuable paper read at the recent meeting of military surgeons and which it is intended to publish as a special report. His report clearly indicates the causes which combined to establish the efficiency of the Japanese medico-military establishments and secured success in sanitary control which has excited so much favorable comment. The practice of giving trained medical officers, charged with the responsibility of caring for health conditions, adequate and unquestioned control over sanitary matters affecting the welfare of the personnel would appear to be in large measure responsible for the efficiency of combatant forces. All branches of the Japanese service encouraged and aided the medical corps by kindly co-operation. On account of their intense patriotism and profound reverence for law and official power, the Japanese have a discipline unparalleled. It must also be remembered that the most careful preparations were made for this war during the past ten years, during which time organizing, planning, drilling and gathering of supplies were constantly going on. Special attention is called to the careful preparation of the members of the medical corps and to the intense interest taken by them in every branch of medical work. The excellent work of the Navy Medical School, established in Tokio thirty-four years ago, is noted as tending to develop and uplift the corps. This school makes provision for instruction of those entering the service, and for special instruction of older members of the corps on their own application or by direction of the director general, who may desire men to be trained in subjects demanding special knowledge and skill. The subject of employment of female nurses furnished by the Red Cross Society and the careful and prolonged training of the regular male nurses is touched upon. The quality and excellence of all dressings and supplies is noted. In general it may be said that nothing specially new has been originated by the Japanese, but that having selected the best from whatever source they desired, they have carried out their work with an earnestness and faithfulness that has brought success. The report discusses at length, battleships, naval hospitals, hospital ships, navy medical school, transportation, the care of the wounded in action, quarantine, preventive medicine, etc., etc., together with organization, personnel and equipment. All salient features are illustrated by photographs, diagrams or blue prints.

Dr. Braisted reports that some of the enthusiastic descriptions of the accomplishment of the Japanese medical department have furnished amusement to the Japanese surgeons, who are conscious of their own defects and cannot understand the admiration displayed by one medical observer when he visited one of the most unsanitary and ill-equipped of their hospitals. The facts reported by Dr. Braisted show how accurate has been our estimate of the value of the exaggerated statements of Japanese accomplishment by which public opinion in this country has been misled. The advantages the Japanese surgeons have had is not in their greater skill, or in the superiority of their system, so much as in the simpler living, more temperate habits and greater tractability of the Japanese soldiers.

THE CROSS ABOVE THE STARS.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, late U.S.N., in the course of a public address in Brooklyn Oct. 22, urged his hearers to make a closer inquiry into the religious life of the Navy, which, he believes, is but partly understood by the general public. "It is a good thing," he said, "for us to be proud of our country because she is great, but it is a better thing to love her because she is good. You cannot name a Navy officer who is not a God-fearing man. He is bound to be a God-fearing man. The Government does not take any chances. For four years every man of them must go to church every Sunday and every fourth Sunday you will hear a clause something like this: 'It is enjoined upon every officer and enlisted man to attend to the service of God.' Let me suggest you go down here in Brooklyn and on one of those ships—they will be glad to have you come—arrange to get there about 10:30 sharp. The bugle will begin to blow slowly. That is the call for divine service. Then you will see the flag lowered and another flag go way up in the air, and look at this, please. It is a white cross on a blue background. You will see the national flag go up again slowly, slowly and stop just below the other flag. This is to me very impressive. My friends, you know there is not another flag under heaven made by the hand of man that can float above our Stars and Stripes. It will not take much imagination on your part to grasp the symbolism there. Broad stripes, rich crimson in color, tell simply of our country's sympathy with the oppressed sons of the earth. And the stars, did you ever watch them? You can see them glitter and sparkle and twinkle. They know that they are the glorious constellation that heaven has set in the dark night. You will see that glorious flag waving proudly above things of this earth, but you will see it looking up in humility to the flag of the white cross above."

INSPECTION OF COLLEGES.

The Chief of Staff this week settled the question of the method of inspection to be followed each year in ascertaining the relative merits of the collegiate institutions in this country at which Army officers are detailed as instructors. Inspector General Burton some time ago called the attention of the Chief of Staff to what he considered the injustice of having these colleges inspected by so many officers and having the reports on these inspections made to the division commanders. As a result of the report of General Burton on this subject,

and the consideration of it by the General Staff of the Army, Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, has ordered that the following general order be promulgated to the Service:

1. The annual inspections of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, under existing laws, and the provisions of Par. 14, G.O. 101, c.s., will begin April 1 and be completed by June 1, in each year.

The inspections will be made by a board of four officers of the War Department General Staff, the individual members of which will pursue itineraries to be prescribed each year. The board will be convened in Washington sufficiently in advance to enable the members to make such arrangements and preparation as will secure the greatest possible uniformity in methods and standards.

The board will reconvene in Washington not later than June 16 in each year, and after comparing individual reports of their inspections will recommend the institutions to be designated as "distinguished Institutions" as provided by Par. 24, G.O. 101, c.s.

This recommendation and the individual inspection reports will be transmitted to the Chief of Staff not later than June 20 in each year.

So much of G.O. No. 25, W.D., 1905, as relates to the forwarding of reports and returns to the division commander by officers detailed at colleges, universities and other institutions of learning and charges the division commander with inspections of institutions of this character, is revoked.

2. G.O. No. 65, 1904, and G.O. No. 57, c.s., having been superseded by G.O. No. 101, c.s., are hereby revoked.

THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of the principal arguments advanced in support of the bill for an increased number of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors in the Army Medical Department is the larger number, actually and relatively, of medical officers holding corresponding rank in the Navy. It is desired to submit the same argument—in so far as relates to pay—in support of the claim of the enlisted men of the Army Hospital Corps.

The following table exhibits the difference between the pay of members of the same corps in the Army and Navy:

Lowest Army pay per month		Lowest Navy "Shore Pay" per month	
Sergeant, first class	\$45	Pharmacist	\$75
Sergeant	\$25	Hospital steward	\$60
Corporal	\$20	Hospital apprentice, first	
Private, First class	\$18	class	\$30
Private	\$16	Hospital apprentice	\$20

The marked difference, shown above, between the rates of pay of the two Services may perhaps help to explain the constant loss to the Army of enlisted men of all grades of the Hospital Corps; in the case of sergeants, first class, it amounts to thirty dollars per annum, ten per cent. of the number allowed by law.

At the very time (namely at the end of a three year enlistment) when a private begins to be valuable and a sergeant to be a good practical man, he realizes the inadequacy of his pay and leaves the Service. The vacancies thus created have to be filled by the enlistment or transfers of "green" men, and the expenditure of money continues. A private of the Hospital Corps is discouraged, say in the Philippines. His enlistment has expired. He will not remain in the Service; the pay is too small. The Government is put to the expense of transporting him half way around the world and to a similar expense for another man to replace him. The addition of five dollars per month to this man's pay, while a private, would keep him in the Service and retain a soldier who had just begun to pay interest on the money invested in his training, etc.

In the foregoing comparative pay table, I have presented only the Navy "shore pay" and the Army "home pay" for first enlistment. It is true that on foreign service (Philippines, Alaska, etc.,) the soldier receives an increase of twenty per cent., which in the case of a sergeant, first class, Army Hospital Corps, amounts to \$108 per annum. The "foreign service" of the Army may reasonably be compared with the "sea duty" of the Navy. On the other hand, the difference between sea pay and shore pay in the case of naval pharmacist, reaches the respectable sum of \$300 per annum, a difference, in favor of the Navy, of \$190 per annum.

On attaining the grade of sergeant, first class, Army Hospital Corps, the soldier, no matter how faithful or efficient his service, can rise no higher in rank and his highest pay is \$55 per month. The same man could, by entering the Navy, pass through the grades of hospital apprentice; hospital apprentice, first class; hospital steward and finally to that of pharmacist, with a maximum of \$150 per month sea pay. A difference in pay of exactly \$95 per month. Both the sergeant, first class, and pharmacist receive quarters from the Government; in the Navy, of course, only when on shore duty, but then the Navy man has in compensation \$300 more per annum when he enters upon sea duty.

I have before me a pamphlet showing the subjects of examination for applicants for appointments as pharmacists in the Navy, and having fourteen years' service as a sergeant, first class, in the Army Hospital Corps, may reasonably claim to know the scope of the examinations in my own branch. After carefully comparing the two, I can honestly state that the Army examination is by far the harder.

Medical and pharmaceutical conditions have changed wonderfully in the Army since the year 1887, when the pay of the then so-called Army hospital steward was fixed at \$45 per month. The personal responsibility of the sergeant, first class, Army Hospital Corps, has increased proportionately with all these improvements. So have his professional attainments. The men of the Army Hospital Corps, in common with those of nearly all of the other Army staff corps, speaking with particular reference to the senior grade of non-commissioned officer in each, labor under the disadvantage of having been entirely overlooked in the matter of reasonable pay in exchange for efficiency and good work. The two sole and marked exceptions where the necessity for highly developed technical training and skill on the part of the sergeants, have been recognized, are in the Artillery and Signal Corps, where the grades of master electrician and master signal electrician have been created, the pay of each being \$75 per month. The sergeant of the Hospital Corps, entrusted with the prescriptions (and therefore the lives of the military community) is still, however, only thought to be worth \$45 per month.

It is not asked, suggested, or even desired, that all of the sergeants, first class, Army Hospital Corps, should receive the pay of a pharmacist in the Navy. That would be seeking the unattainable. But it is believed to be

sound medico-military administration to suggest the creation of next higher grade, call it what you will, restricted in number to twenty or thirty per cent. of the number of sergeants, first class, allowed by law (now 300) and who would receive \$100 per month, with allowances as now fixed by statute. It may be considered an assured fact that the Surgeon General of the Army would regulate the matter, if left in his hands, that none but the best men would be chosen for promotion. The men so promoted should be stationed at the larger and more important military hospitals, offices and depots connected with and controlled by the officers of the Medical Department.

CADUCEUS.

COFFEE FOR TROOPS EN ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having noticed several articles in the JOURNAL on the subject of making coffee for troops in movement by rail, I have the following method to lay before your readers:

Let each troop or company have two or three large, square boilers, which usually have a larger heating surface, proportionately, than cylindrical boilers; also an iron spider, a square iron frame-work with four legs on which to set the boiler, which should be about six or seven inches from the ground for economy in fuel. Kindling and other wood is carried in the baggage car with the boilers and the spider, the whole ready for use at an instant's notice.

The officer in charge finds out a convenient station where the train will stop for orders or to pass another train or arrangements can generally be made with the conductor to stop a few minutes at some station. The cooks and cooks' police spring out, start a fire alongside the track, fill the boilers with hot water from the engine or, if this cannot be done, with cold water from the tender or other source. If the water is hot, coffee can be made in five minutes; if it is cold, and no time is lost, it can be prepared in less than fifteen minutes. The boiler of coffee, the spider and unused fuel are then put on board and the train can move out, the coffee being served when wanted.

One thing should be guarded against. On some of the western railroads a compound is used in the boilers and in some cases in the water tanks to prevent corrosion of the boilers, that might make those drinking coffee made from it very sick. The officer in charge should investigate this matter and arrange in advance to get water from the water coolers or at some convenient station.

The main point is to lose no time between the moment that the train stops and the moment that the coffee boils. In March, 1901, a troop of 108 men of the 5th Cavalry traveled by rail three days using this method. Thirty-three pounds of coffee and sixty-five pounds of sugar were bought from the commissary. The coffee was roasted and ground before beginning the journey. The cost of the coffee and sugar was about \$8.50. At the end of the trip \$68.67 was turned into the troop fund in accordance with G.O. 73, 1899, a saving in the three days of sixty dollars.

The advantages of this method are economy of money and time, convenience, independence of eating houses, etc., good coffee and safety. The disadvantages are that in large cities in the East the authorities might not allow a fire to be lighted alongside the track. In such places, however, coffee might be purchased or arrangements made with the conductor to run the train into the railroad yards at convenient points.

The methods heretofore mentioned in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of putting stoves and Army ranges in the baggage car are not only dangerous, as the car with all the personal baggage might be burned, but also it is believed that there are few railroad officials who would risk the safety of their trains by allowing such fire-traps to be rigged up in the baggage car of a running train.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AS A RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your issue of Oct. 14 contains an article by Capt. L. D. Greene on an Army reserve. Captain Greene makes this statement regarding the National Guard of the country: "Of the 115,000 enrolled militia it would be an extreme optimist that would count on more than 25,000 ready in two weeks, and a total perhaps in six weeks of 75,000 men."

Now I do not think any officer of the Regular Army who has been in close touch with the National Guard will admit the truth of this statement. The Guard being a volunteer organization has its shortcomings, but if it cannot get to the front in less than six weeks, and then with only three-fifths of the strength, it is certainly an organization that should be disposed of without any delay.

We have in the State of Pennsylvania 110 regiments of Infantry, sixty-two light batteries and six regiments of Cavalry. These organizations are being armed and equipped to conform as closely as possible to the Regular Army; the officers and men are giving their time freely in an effort to so perfect themselves as to be service to the State and nation in time of emergency.

The National Guard of the several States of the Union is the logical national reserve; the only force provided for in the Constitution is the Army and Navy and the militia of the several States. The organized militia of the United States is as loyal, capable and willing as any force that could be organized to displace it; it has in its ranks the very flower of our young men. They give their service freely and willingly, without any compensation whatever; they love their country and would consider it an honor and a privilege to serve her.

The National Guard to-day stands right behind the Regular Army, and it will support that Army at any moment. The military law of most of the States provides "that in the event of the President of the United States calling upon this Commonwealth for troops for the Service of the United States the National Guard of this State shall be used in all cases, in answering the call."

Besides the active guard of to-day, there are in the United States possibly 800,000 ex-members of the National Guard who would have volunteered, if needed, during the war with Spain. Every adjutant general in every State in the Union had placed at his disposal hundreds of ex-guardsmen willing to serve in any capacity, and in many States whole regiments of ex-guardsmen were found, but their services were never required. Service in the National Guard teaches loyalty and respect for law and order, and in a national emergency of any character the ex-members of the National Guard will be found with the active organization on the side of the Government.

HARRY F. DAVIS, N.G., Pa., Retired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1905.

Secretary Taft has transmitted to the Treasury Department his estimates of the appropriations that will be required for the War Department for the fiscal year 1907. These estimates aggregate \$104,988,267.75, being \$9,717,922.52 less than the total appropriations made by Congress for the use of the War Department in the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. The amount estimated as necessary for the military establishment, which embraces the cost of maintenance of the Army and of the Military Academy at West Point, is \$70,170,719.04, being \$839,730.98 less than the appropriations for the present year, and \$2,534,437.33 less than the estimates made a year ago. Under the head of public works, military and civil, which includes the construction of seacoast fortifications, military posts, etc., and the improvement of rivers and harbors, of various national parks throughout the country and of certain public buildings and grounds in and around Washington, the estimates call for appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$27,016,129.98 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, as compared with \$35,892,545.25, which is the amount of current appropriations for similar purposes. This is a reduction of \$3,876,415.27. The estimates submitted for the civil establishment, which include the pay of the clerical force, rent of buildings and other running expenses of the Department in Washington, are \$1,870,076. This is an increase of \$1,310, the current appropriations under this head aggregating \$1,868,766. The amounts estimated for miscellaneous objects aggregate \$5,931,342.73. This is a net decrease of \$3,036.27 from the appropriations for the current fiscal year. Under this head is included the estimate for the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, which is submitted by the Secretary of War as required by law. The War Department, however, has no supervision over the expenditure of these funds and no right to change the estimate. The estimate submitted by the board of managers of the home is \$220,585 in excess of the present appropriations for the home. Notwithstanding this increase, by reductions made in other miscellaneous items, the Secretary of War has brought the estimate under this head \$3,086.27 below this year's appropriations, as stated above.

Brig. Gen. Fred. D. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, has adopted a new method to make officers delinquent in the payment of their debts meet their obligations. Incidentally, the course pursued by General Grant is meeting with the approbation of the War Department. To illustrate: A certain officer of the Army stationed in the Department of the East had owed his post club for a long, long time the sum of \$94 and, as he would not pay, the matter was finally reported to General Grant, who wrote the officer officially asking him for a positive statement of when and how he would pay this club bill. In response the officer said that he would pay \$5 at the end of the first month, \$5 at the end of the second, and another small sum at the end of the third and fourth, etc., until the total \$94 were paid sometime way into the year 1906. General Grant made no reply to this statement. But a few days later along comes an application from this same officer for leave of absence. General Grant returned the application to the officer with an endorsement stating that he could not approve of the leave as it was evident that it would be too expensive for the officer to take a vacation, as from his own statement he was not able to pay his club bill except in extremely small sums of a few dollars a month. The officer replied to General Grant with a further statement that he was sick and needed the vacation and explained that he could actually live cheaper while on the leave of absence than he could at the post. The only reply made to this by (General Grant's) first endorsement that he could not approve of the leave of absence until the bill was paid in full. The next reply General Grant received from the officer was a simple announcement that the club bill had been paid in full and a renewal of his application for leave of absence, which was granted without more ado.

There has been some agitation recently in Army circles as to the right of officers detailed as instructors at the various Army Service schools to go on leave of absence without having such leave count against their leaves during the summer recesses at these schools. Such privilege is granted to officers of the Army detailed as instructors at West Point and to officers of the Navy detailed as instructors at Annapolis. We published last week a brief statement to the effect that this matter had been brought to the attention of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, who had held that there was no law granting such a privilege to officers detailed at the Army Service schools. We have also recently published the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, in which he formally held that officers of the Navy detailed as instructors at the Naval Academy are entitled to go on leave during the summer vacation at the Academy when they have no duties to perform there. This decision of the Comptroller materially changes the aspect of affairs with regard to the right of officers of the Army who are instructors at the Army Service schools to take a vacation during the recesses at those schools. It is now understood that this privilege will be granted to such officers and if any question is raised with regard to the matter the authorities will have the opinion of the Comptroller to fall back on.

The General Staff recently made a report in which it recommended that the Army bands be materially increased and completely reorganized. General Chaffee has decided that he will not present the matter to Congress, as the efforts of the War Department will be directed to obtaining an increase of 4,500 officers and men in the Artillery Corps and in obtaining sufficiently large appropriations to meet the urgent demands of the Service. The Secretary of War made formal announcement this week that he should ask Congress to increase the strength of the Artillery Corps by about 4,500 men. The Secretary has directed the various bureau chiefs of the War Department to cut down their estimates for the next fiscal year to the lowest possible figure. These will probably be ready for publication about Dec. 1.

Army and Navy circles, according to a Washington despatch in the New York Herald, are discussing with no small amount of interest the cancelling of a game of football, which it was proposed should be played at the Polo Ground in New York city between teams representing those branches of the Service. Gen. Fred

D. Grant had his attention called to attempts made in the Wall street district to obtain money for the game from friends of his. As soon as he learned this he refused to permit the troops to play. It is said that August Belmont had promised to pay \$200 for four tickets. Colonel Heistand and Lieutenant Bump proposed that the game be played on Governors Island, without reference to these civilian friends of the Service and that a small admittance fee be charged, to be divided equally between the Army and the Navy. Rear Admiral Evans, in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and who was at that time in the North River off New York with his vessels, was consulted. It was his opinion that the game should not be played there because there was not sufficient room. By both sides it was finally agreed to abandon the game.

The Navy Department this week approved the recommendation of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for repair work on the cruiser New York, which will aggregate \$500,000, and will take about two years to complete. The work will be done at the Boston Navy Yard. The New York is to be provided with a new battery and this work will necessitate radical changes in other parts of the ship. It is probable that new guns and turrets will be put on the New York at a cost of \$365,000. This question of giving the vessel new guns and turrets has not yet been definitely decided, as it has been suggested that possibly the old guns can be remodeled and used at a cost of only \$45,000. It is not at all probable, however, that this latter suggestion will be adopted, as the Department seems to favor the recommendation to give the vessel new guns and turrets. The new battery which the New York is to have will consist of four 8-inch guns in turrets, ten 5-inch guns mounted in recess courts in broadside and eight 3-inch guns. The emplacement of these guns will necessitate radical changes in the ammunition hoists and in many other parts of the vessel.

The next examination for the detail of officers to the Ordnance Department of the Army will be held next March. There are now twelve vacancies in this Department in the grade of first lieutenant, which will be open to first and second lieutenants of the line. For the first time since the detail system went into effect there will be next year two vacancies—one in the grade of captain and one in the grade of first lieutenant—in the Ordnance Department through the expiration of the details of Captain Herman W. Schull and 1st Lieut. Walter G. Penfield. These two officers have now become expert ordnance officers, and it will be extremely difficult to fill their places. The Ordnance Department is continuing to issue the new field piece to the Field Artillery, and it is expected that in a few months all of the field batteries will be provided with the new arm. Official reports indicate that the new field piece is meeting all requirements and the tests made of it by the provisional field artillery regiments at Fort Sill and at Fort Riley have proven highly satisfactory. It is believed by ordnance officers that the new field piece has not its equal in the world.

The War and Navy Departments will this year transport to the Philippines from San Francisco Christmas boxes for the Army and Navy free of charge as they have in the past. The boxes may be sent for either the Army or the Navy, care of the depot quartermaster at San Francisco and should be carefully marked "Christmas Box," and as carefully addressed to the party for whom intended, giving the regiment, if meant for the Army, and the vessel, if intended for the Navy. All charges to San Francisco should be prepaid. The Navy will also take any boxes of this character on the Lawton, which is expected to sail for Manila from San Francisco about Dec. 10, arriving in the Philippines about the middle of January. Boxes sent by the Lawton should be addressed care of the Commandant, Mare Island Navy Yard, California, and should also be marked "Christmas Box" and all charges to San Francisco prepaid. Christmas boxes for Guam will be sent out on the Supply, which will sail for that island from San Francisco about Jan. 1.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has been informed of the shipment from England of the Parsons turbine engine, purchased by the Navy Department for the School of Naval Engineering and Application, to be located at Annapolis. Prior to its shipment from England this engine was thoroughly tested and inspected by the United States Naval Attaché there. The interest of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in turbine machinery with its possible application to the wants of the Navy of this country has not, by any means, decreased. Reports are constantly being received by the Department on the performances of turbines used in the commercial world and these reports are all being carefully digested by the engineering officers on duty in the bureau. The Department has had considerable difficulty in obtaining the title to the land at Annapolis desired for the engineering school, but it has at last succeeded and the work upon the building will be commenced without delay.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department is very much gratified at the progress made by the young officers detailed last winter for ordnance instruction. Following a course in the Bureau of Ordnance, the Naval Gun Factory, and at Indian Head, three of them are now to take a course of six weeks at the works of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y. At the conclusion of this course they will finish out their course in gun construction at the Naval Gun Factory. The four young ensigns, members of the recently graduated class at Annapolis—S. C. Rowan, R. S. Holmes, W. S. Anderson, and J. S. Arwine, Jr.—who have been detailed for instruction in ordnance recently, will be brought to Washington soon and given the course of instruction at the Gun Factory, the Navy Department, and at the Indian Head proving ground.

Civilian employees of the War Department and the Navy Department, as well as persons seeking appointments as such, should take heed of an executive order issued by the President Oct. 16, which reads: "No officer or employee of the Government shall directly or indirectly instruct or be concerned in any manner in the instruction of any person or classes of persons with a view to their special preparation for the examinations of the United States Civil Service Commission. The fact that any officer or employee is found so engaged shall be considered sufficient cause for his removal from the Service." There is no statement as to the reason for this order, but

it is obviously intended to stop the coaching of applicants for appointment by persons already in the public service.

The Military Athletic League of the United States has selected Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, N. G.N.Y., as president, vice Gen. Nelson H. Henry, who declined the office. The selection of General Smith will give the Athletic League a president of wide military experience, and also one thoroughly versed in athletics. General Smith is one of the oldest members of the New York Athletic Club, and can be relied upon to administer the affairs of his office to the best interests of the organization. Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donoghue, assistant adjutant general of the staff of General Smith, is also well versed in military athletics, and has successfully managed a number of tournaments at Long Branch. He will prove a valuable advisor to General Smith.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has issued an order to the Collector of Customs at New York directing that certain changes be made in the harbor regulations for the accommodation of the British and American fleets during their coming visit. According to the order the first or southernmost British vessel may anchor directly off 54th street, within the limits of the north anchorage, Hudson River, and other vessels of the two squadrons may anchor in single line up the Hudson River at such distances apart as the respective commanders determine. The line of vessels may gradually encroach on the main ship channel on the east side of the Hudson River until some of the American squadron may be wholly anchored within the main ship channel.

Referring to an article published in these columns last week, the Springfield Republican remarks: "The position of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL regarding the cases of those Army officers deeply implicated in the scandal of the Taggart divorce suit is undoubtedly representative of Army sentiment in general. The JOURNAL calls strongly for the prosecution of those officers. Such an expression of opinion is very wholesome in its effect upon the public, and it is immensely to be preferred, for the sake of the Army, to General Chaffee's attitude. It is not possible that General Chaffee's course is indorsed by the bulk of the officers in the Service."

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that while Par. 222, Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, presumes an annual allowance of service ammunition of 100 rounds per man for those taking only the dismounted course, the "table of allowance of small-arms ammunition for target practice," to be found on page 11, G.O. No. 146, W.D., 1904, fixes the allowance for dismounted course at 200 rounds per man. In the opinion of our correspondent this order should govern, as it was published later than "the Firing Regulations, 1904."

The Russian cruiser Zemchug, which, with the cruiser Oleg and Aurora, took refuge at Manila after the battle of the Sea of Japan and was interned there till the end of the war, sailed for Vladivostok on Oct. 27. The Oleg and the Aurora will sail for Saigon, French Indo-China, on Oct. 28. The friendliest relations have existed between the American and Russian officers during the Russians' sojourn in the harbor, and they have exchanged farewell courtesies. The conduct of the Russian sailors when ashore has been exemplary.

Nothing has yet been heard by the War Department of 1st Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 4th Cav., who disappeared some weeks ago and who is accused of having duplicated his pay accounts for the month of August. Lieutenant Otis is now several weeks absent without leave and if he is not apprehended prior to the expiration of the usual three months' time he will be dropped from the Army as a deserter.

The bayonets and sights for the new model magazine Springfield rifle are now being manufactured by the Ordnance Department and the rifle is to be issued to all of the Regular Army and the Philippine Scouts early in the spring. The Army will be provided with the new rifle in ample time, as General Crozier believes, for the target practice next spring.

We publish elsewhere G.O. 179, issued Oct. 25, which revokes the orders of June 8, which directed the 1st Infantry to sail for the Philippines on Dec. 31. The 24th Infantry has been designated for service in the Philippines instead of the 1st. Further reference to the designation of the 24th for Philippine service appears elsewhere.

The question as to whether the holders of Congressional medals of honor are required by law to turn into the Government the old style medal of honor in exchange for the new style, or whether the exchange is optional, has been brought up by Gen. John C. Black, and referred to the Attorney General for decision.

Secretary Taft has directed that the new Army hospital at Washington be designated as the Walter Reed United States Army General Hospital, in honor of the late Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U.S.A., who discovered that the mode of transmission of yellow fever was by the mosquito.

We have received a copy of the annual report of Mr. Charles W. Stewart, superintendent of the Navy Department Library and the Naval War Records. The report shows that the library is in splendid condition, many valuable acquisitions having been made during the past year.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy in 1906 have been appointed during the past week: Charles Mann Haverkamp, Yazoo City, Miss.; Erle Ennis Johnston, alt., Utica, Miss.; Cecil Avery Jones, alt., Rolla, Mo.; Sterling Love, alt., Carlisle, Ark.

The Military Secretary was advised by telegram of Oct. 25 from the commanding general, Southwestern Division, that Co. B, 26th Inf., arrived on that date at Fort Ringgold, Tex., for station.

RETIREMENT OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department has received back from Col. Wm. Ennis, A.C., his application for retirement with the statement that he thoroughly understands that he cannot get the advanced rank of brigadier general, to which he is entitled because of his creditable Civil War service, until the Senate shall have confirmed his nomination to that grade. Colonel Ennis asked to be placed on the retired list on his own application after forty years' service on Nov. 7 next. His application will receive the approval of the authorities at the War Department. In response to a previous application for retirement Colonel Ennis was informed that his retirement could only be made subject to a decision of the Department of Justice that he cannot have the retired pay and rank of brigadier general until he has been nominated and confirmed by the Senate, when his pay as a brigadier general would, of course, date back to the date of his retirement. His attention was called to this matter because it was feared that he had made his application under a misapprehension that he would immediately, on retirement, receive the pay and have the rank of a brigadier general, retired. Colonel Ennis is an officer with an excellent record and is unquestionably entitled to this retirement with advanced rank, and there would be no question about his confirmation by the Senate. He entered the Military Academy in 1860 and had a year's service in the Civil War. In the natural course of events Colonel Ennis would retire for age on Dec. 26 next. His retirement will cause the following promotions in the Artillery Corps: Lieut. Col. L. Lomia, to be colonel; Major A. S. Cummins, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. M. F. Harmon, to be major; 1st Lieut. F. W. Stopford, to be captain, and 2d Lieut. F. R. Weeks, to be first lieutenant.

Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Pearson, 7th Cav., who has been retired at his own request after forty years' service, is a native of Massachusetts, who was graduated from the Military Academy in 1870 and appointed to the 2d Cavalry, in which he served until his transfer to the 7th Cavalry on his promotion to lieutenant colonel, July 8, 1904. Most of his life has been spent on duty at western posts, in Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico. In 1876 he participated in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition. He was on duty at the Pennsylvania State College as professor of military science and tactics, 1896-8, and was subsequently on duty in Cuba.

Major George L. Scott, 10th Cav., acting Indian agent at Leech Lake agency, Minn., who has been placed on the retired list on his own application, after thirty years' service, is a native of Oregon and was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1875, and served in the 6th Cavalry until his promotion to major, 10th Cavalry, March 1, 1901. He was in command of the Indian Scouts in the field in 1886, served in the Pine Ridge campaign against the Sioux in 1891, and in Porto Rico in 1898. The physical condition of Major Scott led to his requesting that he be retired. He will probably remain on duty as Indian agent at Leech Lake. His retirement will cause the promotion of Capt. G. H. Sands to be major; 1st Lieut. S. Heintzelman to be captain and 2d Lieut. W. P. Mangum, jr., to be first lieutenant. Prior to the retirement of Major Scott, however, came the retirement, on his own application after forty years' service, of Lieut. Col. D. C. Pearson, 7th Cav. The retirement of Lieutenant Colonel Pearson caused the following promotions in the Cavalry: Major T. W. Jones, 13th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., to be major; 1st Lieut. C. C. Farmer, jr., to be captain and 2d Lieut. E. K. Sterling to be first lieutenant.

Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, who has been retired on account of his disabilities, was born in Ohio and during the War of the Rebellion served four years and four months as a musician in the 60th Indiana Infantry. In February, 1885, he was appointed a post chaplain, and since March, 1903, he has served in the 7th Infantry with the rank of captain. His latest station was Monterey, Cal. The retirement of Chaplain Potter creates the only vacancy in the grade of chaplain now existing in the Army. No designations to take the examination to fill this vacancy have yet been made, but there are many applications for it on file in the office of the Military Secretary. The War Department has been unofficially informed that Chaplain Herbert Shipman, detailed at the Military Academy, intends to resign. Chaplain Shipman received last summer his second detail for a term of four years. He is now absent in Europe on a leave of absence. Many applications have been received by the War Department from ministers in civil life for the detail at the Military Academy to succeed Chaplain Shipman.

WORK OF THE Y.M.C.A., GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., is making such progress in the art of public speaking that by the time he is nominated for the Presidency he will be able to do his own "spellbinding." His latest appearance was at the inauguration of the building of the Y.M.C.A. on Governors Island, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 21. The General spoke with ease and at some length and very interestingly, his remarks being enlivened by a touch of humor here and there. His father, it will be remembered, was known as the silent man until after he left the Presidency, when he was no longer under official restraint as to what he said. During his trip around the world, Gen. U. S. Grant made some excellent speeches, considered from the point of view of the Army, even though it may be he did "fall below Demosthenes and Cicero." Col. Frederick A. Smith and the captains of the 8th Infantry were the recipients of a handsome compliment from the department commander, who said that the 8th was one of the very best regiments in the Service, a fact due to the efficiency of its colonel, and the ability of his captains, all of whom were superior to the average captains of the Army. The captains referred to are: Frank B. Andrus, Elmore F. Taggart, Edgar S. Walker, Frederick Perkins, Evan M. Johnson, jr., Charles Gerhardt, Frederic H. Sargent, John K. Miller, Traber Norman, Samuel V. Ham, Fredrik L. Knudsen, Edwin Bell, Merch B. Stewart, Houston V. Evans, Edgar T. Conley. Colonel Smith presided at the meeting and after the reception, and following the tea, he with General Grant and other officers, escorted the guests present to inspect the post prison. Among the guests was Miss Helen M. Gould. Mr. George A. Sanford, secretary Army Branch, Y.M.C.A., of the city of New York, made an excellent speech explaining the objects of the organization he represents. In the course of his remarks he said:

"It is trying to redeem the wasted time (and often worse than wasted) and squandered energies of the young men composing our Army. Time is said to be money, but it is much more than money, it is life, and its value is beyond price. The records of the past year

show that there have been at the four departments of this branch 123,017 visits, twenty per cent. more than any previous year. Over fifty per cent. of this garrison on Governors Island every day visits this building in which we have met. These visits represent from ten minutes to three hours each, and who can estimate the results of such time usefully spent? We have sought to redeem this time by means of instruction. During the year 5,643 books have been drawn from our libraries. The periodicals and magazines have had a very large daily use, and at the end of the week or month have been distributed at hospitals and prison. The classes in mathematics, telegraphy, gunnery, etc., have attracted about one hundred men, and we know some who have been promoted through the work done here. Many have come to the various clubs of the Army Branch which are organized for popular instruction. The evenings spent with the Current Event, Mandolin, Literary Society and Bachelor Clubs have marked many hours, not only reclaimed, but profitably spent. Much time has been redeemed along social lines. The billiard tables, shuffle board, various games and musical attractions of this Branch have attracted many young men and been the means of redeeming hours that would otherwise have been wasted. Thirty free entertainments have been given along the lines of lectures, music and literature, which have been largely attended and greatly appreciated. Along physical lines the Fort Wadsworth gymnasium, which was the gift of Mrs. William E. Dodge and Miss Dodge, have been greatly appreciated and profitably used by the young men of that garrison, while during the bathing season the bath house, which was presented by Mr. Harvey E. Fisk, has been in constant use. A splendid cement tennis court at Governors Island has been in continuous operation during nearly all hours of the day.

To carry on a work of this character at four different centers requires a good deal of money, this year \$5,600. Of this amount five per cent. is contributed by the soldiers themselves from their small pay in the form of memberships. Ninety-five per cent., therefore, must come from friends of American soldiers, who desire to surround them with refining and helpful influences and elevate the standard of character in the Army."

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL REPORT.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, in his report for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1905, states that it is proposed to make certain changes in the course of instruction with a view of simplifying the elementary branches. The contemplated changes relate to instruction in hygiene, in security and information and in several other minor subjects. It is intended to eliminate these subjects from the course as soon as the progress of instruction in garrison schools shall justify such action. General Bell remarks that it will probably always be necessary to retain in the course of instruction in the Infantry and Cavalry School a certain amount of practical instruction in security and information, inasmuch as successful practical instruction in tactics largely depends upon a clear and accurate comprehension of the elementary principles embodied in security and information. It will hardly ever be safe to presuppose the possession of this information in adequate form on the part of every officer who enters the Infantry and Cavalry School. And before giving such practical instruction it will probably always be necessary to have a hasty review of security and information, followed by an examination, to test the knowledge of student officers therein. With the exceptions noted above, all instruction in security and information will be dropped out of next year's course.

Progress at both schools during the year was satisfactory, and while the course is not considered perfect, it is steadily improving and the results obtained are excellent. General Bell's report is supplemented with the reports of Major Eben Swift, 12th Cav., Instructor in Military Art; Major Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, Instructor in Engineering; Major Daniel H. Boughton, 11th Cav., Instructor in Law; Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Dept., Instructor in Military Hygiene and Sanitation, and Capt. Peter E. Traub, 13th Cav., Instructor in Spanish.

CADET VACANCIES.

Following is a list of the districts in which vacancies for the Military Academy will occur in June, 1906, for which candidates have been nominated by Senators or Representatives in Congress:

Alabama: 5th, 9th; Arkansas: At large, Hon. J. P. Clark, U.S. Senator; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th; California: 1st, Colorado, Cong. District at large; Connecticut: 1st, 3d; Georgia: 3d, 4th, 11th; Illinois: 1st, 13th, 15th, 21st; Indiana: At large, Senator Hemenway, Senator Beveridge; 6th, 9th, 10th; Iowa: 7th, 8th, 11th; Kansas: 6th, 9th, 10th; Maryland: 3d; Massachusetts: 3d, 6th; Michigan: 9th, 10th; Minnesota: 3d; Mississippi: 5th; Missouri: At large, Senator Stone; 6th; Nevada: At large, Senator Newlands, Senator Nixon; New York: At large, Senator Depew; 2d, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 19th, 29th, 32d; North Carolina: At large, Senator Overman; 3d, 6th, 8th; Ohio: At large, Senator Dick, Senator J. B. Foraker; 5th, 21st; Pennsylvania: 1st, 12th, 13th, 16th, 22d, 25th; Porto Rico: Rhode Island: At large, Senator Aldrich.

List of cadet vacancies to occur at the United States Military Academy in June, 1906, for which no candidates have been nominated by Senators or Representatives in Congress:

Tennessee: 6th, 8th, 9th; Texas: At large, Senator Bailey, Senator Culberson; 7th, 11th, 14th, 16th; Vermont: At large, Senator Proctor; Virginia: At large, Senator Martin; 1st, 4th; West Virginia: At large, Senator Scott; 3d; Wisconsin: 3d, 5th, 10th.

Press despatches from Rome state that on Oct. 25 the Pope gave an audience to Lieut. Frank E. Ridgley, U.S.N., Paymr. Hugh R. Insley, U.S.N., and Profs. W. S. Eicheler and Frank B. Littell, of the Naval Observatory, and forty-eight Catholic sailors of the U.S. cruiser Minneapolis, now at Naples. The Pope was presented with a basket of flowers, tied with ribbons from the caps of the sailors. This greatly pleased His Holiness, who expressed his pleasure at the thought which prompted it. The Pope delivered a short address in Italian, which was translated by Monsignor Kennedy, thanking the Americans for coming to see him, and expressing his pleasure at meeting so many representatives of the American Navy. He gave his blessing to all present and to their families and friends, and presented each with a souvenir medal. When the Pope left the hall the sailors saluted him with three hearty cheers, which resounded throughout the Vatican.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

One of the prettiest weddings of the year in San Francisco, writes a correspondent, was that of Miss Elsie Dorr and Lieut. Claude Ernest Brigham, Art. Corps, which was celebrated on the afternoon of Oct. 18 at four o'clock at the home of Miss Dorr's parents, Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Dorr. Only relatives and very intimate friends were invited to the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Guthrie, of the First Presbyterian church, but immediately following the service a reception was held, to which many guests were bidden. Miss Dorr was gowned in a dress which had been her mother's wedding gown, and was attended only by her sister, Miss Jessie Dorr. Lieutenant Brigham was supported by Lieut. Leigh Sypher, Art. Corps, as best man. The house was beautifully decorated and was crowded during the afternoon. Among the many handsome gifts received by the young couple was one which was greatly prized, a beautiful silver after-dinner coffee service, which was presented to Lieutenant Brigham by the men of his company, the 27th Company, Coast Art. The bride and groom took their departure amid showers of rice and good wishes and left for Indiana next day, where they will spend their month's leave in visiting Lieutenant Brigham's family.

Announcement is made by Major J. F. Munson, U.S.A., Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, Ill., of the engagement of his daughter, Grace Leigh, to Mr. Ernest E. Smythe, of Milwaukee, Wis. The wedding will take place early in January, 1906.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Janie Alice Merrow and Lieut. Dennis Hadley Currie, Art. Corps, at the Memorial Presbyterian church, Vancouver, Wash., on Nov. 1, at seven o'clock.

The marriage of Capt. John Guest, U.S.A., retired, to Mrs. Sara Elizabeth Morford was solemnized on Oct. 21, 1905, at St. Paul's church, Washington, D.C., in the presence of the immediate relatives only, Rev. James F. Mackin officiating. The bride is the daughter of the late Major Edward Randall, U.S.A. Captain Guest was formerly a member of the 8th Cavalry and served for many years with that regiment. Owing to physical disability incident to the service he was retired some years ago. After a wedding trip north they will return to their home in Washington, 2021 Hillyer place.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Churchill Gibbs, of San Antonio, Tex., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to P.A. Paymr. John S. Higgins, U.S.N.

Mr. George Conrad Reid, son of Brig. Gen. George C. Reid, U.S.M.C., retired, and Miss Alice Hyatt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hyatt, were married at Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, by the Rev. Father Buckley, in St. Matthew's church. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony in the apartments of the bride's parents at Stoneleigh Court. Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends were present.

On Oct. 4, at Denver, Colo., Miss Irene Dougherty, of San Antonio, Tex., was married to Mr. Oscar Francis Ricard, of Denver. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. John Jefferson Dougherty, widow of the late Capt. John Jefferson Dougherty, 11th U.S. Inf.

Capt. and Mrs. Jefferson F. Moser, U.S.N., have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Helen Clyde, to Mr. Joseph Vinton Birch, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 7, 1905, at eight o'clock, at Gunton Temple Memorial church, Washington, D.C. The future bride and groom will be "at home" on Jan. 17 and 31, 1906, at 3126 Dunbarton avenue, Washington.

A very pretty military wedding occurred at Pacific Grove, "St. Mary's-by-the-Sea," near Monterey, Cal., Sept. 20, in the little ivy-covered Episcopal church, when Miss Laura Hathaway, only daughter of the late Judge Henry E. Hathaway, of Seattle, Wash., was made the wife of Lieut. John Fleming Clapham, 15th U.S. Inf., stationed at the Presidio of Monterey. The church was most beautifully and elaborately decorated with flags and festoons of evergreens and smilax, while the chancel and altar were fairly lost from sight in their wealth of smilax and asparagus fern, roses, lilies and pale pink dahlias. The bride was most beautifully attired in white chiffon over white satin, and was given away by her uncle, Mr. James D. Lowman, of Seattle. The maid of honor was Miss Ora Otis Williams, of San Francisco, and the two bridesmaids were Miss Constance Burrows, of Sausalito, and Miss Hall, of San Jose, all three being attired in pale pink gauze over white satin, and carrying shower bouquets of pink bridesmaid's roses. Lieutenant Leigh Sypher, Art. Corps, U.S.A., acted as best man, and Lieuts. Chas. L. Sampson and Alfred A. Hickox, 15th U.S. Inf., were the ushers. The Misses Dorothy Harker and Nancy Brook, two little tots of seven years of age, were the flower girls, carrying great baskets of pale pink blossoms. The Episcopal marriage ceremony was used, and the venerable Dr. Hobart Chetwood, rector of St. Mary's, was the officiating clergyman. At the conclusion of the ceremony many present adjourned to the residence of the bride's mother, on Fountain avenue, where an informal reception was held, while the 15th U.S. Infantry orchestra discoursed sweet music. The bridal couple left for the South to spend their honeymoon, and will then return to Monterey, where Lieutenant Clapham will rejoin his regiment, which is to sail early in November for the Philippines islands.

Lieut. Andrew T. Graham, U.S.N., and Miss Georgia Fairfield, of Brooklyn, N.Y., were married in that city Oct. 19. Lieutenant Graham is attached to the U.S.S. Chattanooga, which is now in drydock in the New York Navy Yard. The bride is a sister of Lieutenant Graham's first wife, who died about two years ago.

Miss Juliette Neilson Childs, daughter of Col. and Mrs. George T. Childs, of St. Albans, Vt., and sister of Midshipman Harold D. Childs, U.S.N., was married to Percy Scott Woods, at Manila, P.I., on Sept. 9.

The marriage of Miss Estella Wright Crampton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Crampton, of St. Albans, Vt., and Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d Cav., stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on recruiting duty, took place at St. Albans, at the home of the bride's parents, on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 25. Owing to the death of the Lieutenant's mother a short time ago, the wedding was witnessed only by close friends and relatives.

The marriage of Miss Annie Hitchcock, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, to Lieut. Comdr. William S. Sims, U.S.N., on Nov. 21, will take place at noon at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., in the presence of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the Cabinet and Supreme Court families, members of the diplomatic corps and personal friends of the bride and bridegroom from Washington and St. Louis. The best man and ushers will be brother officers of the bridegroom. The bride's only attendant will be her younger sister, Miss Margaret Hitchcock. Lieutenant Commander Sims is now on

duty in Washington as inspector of target practice, and will probably remain another year.

A beautiful church wedding took place at Hickory, N.C., Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, when Miss Mildred Ellis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ellis, of Hickory, became the bride of Lieut. Thomas A. Mott, U.S. Marine Corps, son of Dr. J. J. Mott, of Statesville, N.C. The Episcopal Church was prettily decorated for the occasion and was illuminated only by numerous candles, placed around the altar. Promptly at six o'clock the bridal party entered the church. Preceding the bride were Mr. N. W. Clarke, Miss Esther Ransom, Mr. L. W. MacKesson, Miss Florence Cowles, maid of honor; Mrs. R. E. Simpson, sister of the bride and dame of honor. The bride followed on the arm of her brother, Mr. Cromell Ellis, who gave her away. The groom and his best man, Mr. Dorman Thompson, of Statesville, awaited them at the altar. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. J. A. Weston. The bride wore a blue traveling suit, with hat to match, and carried white chrysanthemums; the dame of honor and bridesmaids were gowned in white and wore black hats. Mrs. Simpson carrying white chrysanthemums, Miss Cowles pink, and Miss Ransom yellow. Mrs. Katherine Hatcher presided at the organ, and Mrs. Jake Shuford sang a solo, preceding the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Mott left for Washington that evening, going later to Chicago, and eventually to Des Moines, Iowa, where Lieutenant Mott will be on recruiting duty.

Miss Kathleen Graham and Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, 118th Company, C.A., were married in the Church of Our Father, Washington, D.C., on Monday evening, Oct. 23, by Dr. Couden, chaplain of the House of Representatives. Relatives and personal friends were present. Miss Dorothy Graham, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and William C. Dimmick, oldest grandson of former Representative William Connell, of Scranton, Pa., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 3d Cav. The bride's gown was of white crepe de Chine with duchesse lace and cording. Her hat was of white tulle trimmed with ostrich plumes and white chrysanthemums. Miss Dorothy Graham wore white net over silk trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Her hat was white chip, with wings and roses, and her flowers yellow chrysanthemums. Among those present were: Lieut. Otho V. Kean, A.C.; Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, A.C., and Lieut. Berkeley Thorne Merchant, 13th Cav., all classmates of the groom. On returning from their wedding Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody will be at home to their friends at Fort Monroe.

Miss Kathleen Carmody, daughter of Paymr. John R. Carmody, U.S.N., was married to Mr. William Giblin in St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D.C., at noon, Oct. 25. The Rev. B. Stuart Chambers, of New York city, officiated. The bride was unattended and was escorted by her father. A wedding breakfast followed at the Carmody home.

Miss Alice Keller Thomas and Lieut. William Goff Caples, Corps of Engineers, were married at Point Breeze Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Oct. 10. Lieut. Arthur Williams, C.E., was best man and the ushers were Lieuts. E. W. Johnston, C.E.; G. R. Spalding, C.E.; James Prentiss, A.C.; W. A. Mitchell, C.E.; L. M. Adams, C.E., and R. W. Drury, 9th Inf. A number of social functions were given in honor of the young couple, among them the following: Dance at Allegheny Country Club, given by Miss Jean Stone; reception given by Miss Jane Lloyd; dinner at Pittsburgh Country Club, given by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fickenschen; tea given by Mr. and Mrs. McCance; breakfast given by Miss Irene Succop; dinner given by ex-Governor Stone and Miss Jean Stone; rehearsal dinner, and wedding reception and dinner after the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Caples are now at home at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Miss Pauline Casey Wright, who was married on Oct. 25 at St. Thomas's Episcopal church in Washington to William Walter Dinwiddie, of Charlottesville, Va., is the sister of Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th U.S. Inf., and daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Marcus J. Wright, of Washington. The bride was attired in an imported gown of white chiffon, gorgeously embroidered with gold and white, the gift of her brother, who brought it from Japan. She wore a tulle veil and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley. Mrs. John W. Wright served as matron of honor and wore her own wedding gown of white chiffon cloth, trimmed elaborately with duchesse lace. The train was long and the costume was completed with a picture hat of white lace and ostrich plumes. She held white chrysanthemums tied with white satin ribbons. The maids were attired in gowns of white mouseline flowered with pink roses in a close pattern, and wore white lace Gainsborough hats trimmed with pink roses. The ushers were Messrs. Howard Paul Wright, brother of the bride; William D. Lamborne, Joseph L. Edwards and Marshall L. Dinwiddie. The groom was attended by his brother, Harman Anderson Dinwiddie. Miss Natalie Driggs and Miss Bessie Dinwiddie, sister of the bridegroom, were bridesmaids. A reception was held following the ceremony in the home of the bride's parents. The bride and groom will reside in Washington, the groom being connected with the U.S. naval observatory, and only recently returned with Admiral Chester from the eclipse expedition. Miss Wright was a descendant through her great-grandmother, Judith Beville, of General de Beville, who came to America as quarter-master general on the staff of Rochambeau.

Lieut. Comdr. John Rufus Edie, U.S.N., and Miss Caroline Boyd Hilles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hilles, were married at the home of the latter in the city of Baltimore on the evening of Oct. 25. The drawing room in which the ceremony took place was beautifully decorated with palms and chrysanthemums, and at one corner of the room palms were arranged to form a chancel. Rev. J. Houston Eccleston performed the ceremony. The bride entered with her father, by whom she was given in marriage, and was met by the groom, attended by his best man, Mr. John O'Donnell, of Washington. The ushers were Lieut. Edward McCauley, U.S.N., and Mr. William S. Hilles. A dinner followed, and covers were laid for one hundred. The guests were seated at three large tables and eight small ones. The bride's table was decorated with bride roses and lilies, and pink and white roses were on the other tables. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edie left for a bridal journey, after which they will be at Newport, where the groom is stationed at the War College.

RECENT DEATHS.

On Friday, Oct. 13, the last request of Mrs. Ketcham was complied with when her remains were taken by her husband, Capt. D. W. Ketcham, from Phoenix, Ariz., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and placed by the side of her grandaunt, Jane M. Dyson, daughter of the late Samuel T. Dyson, U.S. Art., Miss Dyson having died at Fort

Leavenworth twenty years ago at the home of her niece, Mrs. Sebree-Smith. Mrs. Smith was unable to accompany Captain Ketcham to Fort Leavenworth, as her health has been very frail since her return from Phoenix to Fort Apache, last March. The Episcopal burial service was read at the grave by Chaplain Axton, and friends from the fort and city made the grave a bed of roses.

Mr. Charles W. Penrose, son of the late Medical Director Thomas N. Penrose, U.S.N., died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16.

Miss Clara M. Brewer, daughter of the late Brevet Major John W. Brewer, U.S.A., died at New York city Oct. 15.

Mrs. Charlotte Flower Wheaton, wife of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., died at her home, No. 39 Pine Grove avenue, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 23, aged fifty years. Mrs. Wheaton was a director of the Chicago Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution; a member of the Mayflower Society, and of the Woman's Relief Corps of the G.A.R. She was born in New York State and went to Chicago five years ago. The interment was at Rockford, Ill. She is survived by General Wheaton and their son and daughter, Clarence L. Wheaton, M.D., and Mrs. Dent, wife of Lieut. Col. J. C. Dent, U.S.A. Mrs. Wheaton was a director of the Chicago Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution; a member of the Mayflower Society, and of the Woman's Relief Corps of the G.A.R. She was born in New York State and went to Chicago five years ago. The interment was at Rockford, Ill.

Mrs. A. R. Boughter, who died on Oct. 23 at Lebanon, Pa., was the mother of the late Lieut. Comdr. Francis Boughter, U.S.N., and aunt of Surg. Luther L. von Wedekind, U.S.N.

The "Administrador of Trinidad Central," Mr. Guillen-Turner, died at Trinidad, Cuba, Oct. 4, 1905. He and his charming wife, Doña Rosa Campos, were most hospitable to Army people and well known to all who have been stationed in Santa Clara province. He leaves a wife, three sons and a daughter; the two older sons are at the Boston Technology and the daughter also in school in the State. He was an Englishman of very fine nature, and lived in Cuba about thirty years. "The Central Trinidad estate" belongs to James Stillman, Mr. Atkinson, and other Americans.

Miss Violet Lavelle Ward, who died at West Point, N.Y., Oct. 18, was the daughter of Mr. William Ward, and Mrs. Ward, well known to the Army for many years as clerk in charge of cadet records at the Military Academy.

PERSONALS.

Rear Admiral John V. B. Bleeker, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Bleeker, has gone to Europe, to be absent from the country for some time.

At Tokio, Oct. 21, the American Minister, Lloyd Griscom, presented W. J. Bryan and Captain Clover, of the battleship Wisconsin, to the Emperor.

Capt. George B. Haycock, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Haycock, have returned to Washington and are again occupying their residence, No. 1632 Tenth street, N.W.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., delivered an address in Mercantile Hall, Philadelphia, on the evening of Oct. 25, on "Questions of the Far East as Affected by the Peace."

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has arrived in Manila and will assume command of the Military Department of the Philippines in the absence of Major General Corbin, who is on a trip with Mrs. Corbin to Australia.

Mrs. Peoples, wife of Paymr. C. J. Peoples, U.S.N., has decided to remain away from Washington until about the middle of December. At the present time Mrs. Peoples is on an extended visit to relatives in California and Oregon.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, arrived in Rome on Oct. 24. During his stay he will inspect the observatories at the Vatican and those belonging to the national and municipal governments.

Judge Advocate General Davis this week decided that Chaplain Fitzgerald, of the Army, cannot be granted leave of absence for one year with full pay and allowances in order that he may undertake certain work of investigation and translation in Spain, desired by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Charles Young, 9th Cav., military attaché at Port au Prince, Haiti, and 1st Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 10th Cav., are the only two negro officers in the Service. Lieutenant Davis was appointed to the Army from the ranks and was not graduated from the Military Academy. Captain Young is a graduate of the Academy.

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, U.S.A., is "spellbinding" in Brooklyn, N.Y., as a candidate for borough president, and saying some unpleasant things about the administration of the son of the organizer of the Army of the Potomac in war time. McClellan, if he is re-elected Mayor, is likely to follow in the footsteps of his honored father as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., Major of Philippine Scouts, has an article on "Military Training in Our Schools and Colleges" in St. Nicholas for November, which is one of the most valuable features of an exceptionally attractive number of that ever-delightful monthly. Captain Boyd points out one of the greatest benefits resulting from military training is the physical exercises it enforces, thus serving to promote health and vigor.

A telegram from Baltimore says: "Mrs. Marie Antoinette Schley Fisher, sister of Rear Admiral Schley, U.S.N., retired, has filed suit for divorce. Her husband, Parks Fisher, a stock broker, in his answer, admits that they have lived apart for three years, but neither admits nor denies the alleged abandonment. He says his business is not as prosperous as formerly, and he is unable to pay the counsel fee and alimony allowed by the court."

The Savannah News speaks of Col. John P. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, as "one of the most eminent and reliable military writers in this country, and one whose long and brilliant career as recorder of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, has made his name widely known. He has been one of the principal actors in making the Gettysburg Battle Field Park, 'a thing of beauty and a joy forever' to all whose memories cluster around that once blood-stained field of strife."

Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of ex-President Cleveland, has become wealthy through her ownership of an island a few miles from Camden, Me. Twenty years ago she paid \$4,500 for the island, and since then she has cleared up \$200,000 from the sale of building lots. There are more house lots left, which will probably add as much more to her fortune. She is absolute queen of the island, and enforces her rules as rigidly, as though it were situated in the south seas.

Med. Insp. Samuel H. Dickson, U.S.N., and his family have left Washington for the Norfolk Navy Yard, where he has been ordered for duty.

Col. W. R. Livermore, C.E., U.S.A., notifies the ship masters, through a letter to the daily papers, that they must stand clear of his dredges at work off the Battery, New York.

Mrs. Wainwright, wife of Capt. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., has been visiting Annapolis, making her home during her stay with Prof. and Mrs. Omenzo G. Dodge, U.S.N., on Rodgers row.

Col. George Andrews, Military Secretary, sails for Manila Nov. 6 as military secretary of the Philippines Division. Mrs. Andrews and the Misses Alice and Katherine will accompany Colouel Andrews.

Following his recently concluded inspection of the coaling stations on the Atlantic coast, Rear Admiral Manney will now proceed to inspect the stations of the Pacific coast, from Magdalena Bay to Alaska.

Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, left Genoa Oct. 21 for Pisa and Florence, and probably will also go to Naples. He expects to visit all the hydrographic observatories in Europe.

Lieut. Newton McCully, U.S.N., who was with the Russian forces at Port Arthur as an observer until within a few weeks of the capitulation, has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Naval Intelligence to prepare a report of his observations.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of the Lieutenant General of the Army, has decided to postpone her visit to Kansas City, and will accompany General Chaffee on a short yachting trip, with Mr. and Mrs. John E. Reyburn as hosts. Miss Chaffee will be introduced to society in December, at a series of dinner parties to young people, and at her mother's usual Tuesday afternoon at homes.

Herreshoff Bartlett, who returned to New York on the Lorraine, brings with him interesting relics of Paul Jones, including the admiral's sword and flintlock pistol, his miniature with a lock of hair, an illuminated copy of his coat of arms, which he himself designed, and the original bill presented to the marine committee of Congress of his expenses in fitting out the Ranger. The bill bears Paul Jones's signature.

At Mobile, Ala., President Roosevelt received at the hands of Judge Oliver J. Semmes, a son of the Confederate admiral, as a gift from the people of Mobile, a badge that for unique character will surpass anything given him on his Southern tour. The badge, which is of solid gold and massive, is in the shape of a magnolia, the flower of the South, and at the same time symbolic of peace. On the bars are the words "Mobile, Ala. Blessed is the peacemaker."

Among the passengers who arrived at Seattle on the S.S. Minnesota was Lieut. G. W. Kline, U.S.N., who has been for the last two years on duty with the Asiatic Fleet as executive officer of the Raleigh. He left Seattle at once for Washington, where he will probably be assigned to duty in the Department. Lieut. Comdr. Solon Arnold, U.S.N., was also a passenger by the Minnesota, and will, if possible, receive an assignment to duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Mrs. Arnold is a native of Vallejo, Cal.

Admirals Coghlan and Sigsbee, of the Navy, and Gen.

John R. Brooke, U.S.A., were among the guests at the dinner given by the Lotus Club, New York, in honor of ex-Ambassador Choate.

In the course of his speech Mr. Choate said: "I wonder what is the trouble when parents say they have difficulty in finding places for their sons. I want to ask if the parents' sin in taking too good care of their sons, or did the sons sin in depending too much on their parents? There never was such a chance for young men as that presented here, where every public and private corporation is looking and searching for bright young men."

Under the leadership of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., as senior officer, the party of military attachés recently returned from Manchuria, including, besides the four Americans (General Barry, Col. John Van R. Hoff, Major Montgomery M. Macomb and Capt. S. A. Cloman), the British, French, German, Turkish and Roumanian attachés, went to Peterhof Oct. 21 for presentation to Emperor Nicholas, and afterward had luncheon at the palace. The Emperor spoke a few cordial words to each. All the attachés except the Americans wore the decorations just bestowed on them by the Emperor. The Americans are awaiting permission from Washington to accept their decorations.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., will sail on Oct. 28 from New York on the Atlantic transport liner Minneapolis for London. Gen. and Mrs. Smith expect to spend about a year abroad, going from London to Paris, thence to Tours and the French chateau country. After visiting the Riviera they intend to spend Christmas in Rome, and sail early in January for Sicily. Returning to Italy they will go on to San Marino, thence to Beirut to enjoy the Wagnerian operas, on to Paris and back to the United States. Their address while abroad will be care of Brown, Shipley and Company, 123 Pall Mall, London, S.W., England. General Smith, during his visit to New York, received the compliment of an invitation to a dinner in his honor at the Union Club.

The feature of President Roosevelt's visit to Charlotte, S.C., was his meeting with the widow of the great Confederate leader, "Stonewall" Jackson. Mrs. Jackson lives a stone's throw from the station, and when the train pulled in she was present as the head of a committee appointed by Mayor McNinch to receive Mrs. Roosevelt. When the President was introduced he took her hand and remained talking for fully five minutes. "Mrs. Jackson, you do not know how glad I am to meet you. What, the widow of the great Stonewall Jackson! Why, it is worth the whole trip down here to have a chance to shake your hand." He referred to her grandson, Jackson Christian, whom he appointed to a cadetship at West Point. "He is a mighty fine fellow, Mrs. Jackson, a mighty fine fellow." The citizens' committee stood in waiting while he escorted Mrs. Jackson to Mrs. Roosevelt and introduced her. In his speech to the people of Charlotte, the President said: "Here, as I came up your streets, I saw a monument raised to a fellow soldier of mine who fell in the Spanish War at Santiago, to Shipp, of North Carolina. (Applause). The morning of the fight he and I took breakfast together. It was not much of a breakfast, but it was the only breakfast that was going, and we were glad to get it. The night before, I had no supper, and he and his comrades gave me out of the very small amount that they had, a sandwich. In the morning they had no material for breakfast, but by that time my things had come up, and I shared my breakfast with them. That was at dawn. Before noon one of them was killed and the other (as we then thought) fatally wounded."

Miss Annie Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., is at Hot Springs, Va., on a visit.

Mrs. J. J. Almy and Miss Almy have returned to their home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C.

The Misses Rodgers, sisters of Comdr. William L. Rodgers, U.S.N., will pass the coming winter in New York city.

Lieut. C. S. Fowler, U.S.A., retired, has returned to his home, 719 East Capitol street, Washington, D.C., from a visit to friends at Ednor, Maryland.

Mrs. H. M. Merriam and child, family of Capt. H. M. Merriam, Art. Corps, have left Key West Barracks, Fla., to make a short visit with Mrs. Merriam's parents in Honolulu.

Capt. Charles P. Stivers, C.S., and Capt. H. G. Cole, C.S., are ordered to report for examination for promotion. Leave for two months has been granted Major T. N. Raymond, surgeon, U.S.A.

Major and Mrs. C. J. T. Clarke, 26th Inf., are registered at the Hotel Breslin, New York city, and will leave the first of the week for Macon, Ga., to spend some time there visiting Mrs. Clarke's parents.

Admiral Dewey, General Chaffee and Secretary and Mrs. Taft were among the first night audience at the opening of the Belasco theater in Washington on Oct. 23, to see "The Girl of the Golden West," with Blanche Bates in the title role.

Col. Augustus Tyler, formerly of the U.S. Army, has leased his house in Farragut Square, Washington, D.C., to the Russian Ambassador, and will pass most of the coming winter in Charleston, S.C., to be near his son, Mr. Frederick Osgood Tyler, who has a tea plantation near Charleston.

Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the East, will review the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in its armory, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Dec. 1. Incident to this review there will be Artillery practice by the 3d Battalion of the regiment, under Major Ashley. Dancing will follow.

Secretary Bonaparte has administered a proper rebuke, by dismissing him, to an employee of the Norfolk Navy Yard, who refused to permit a machinist's mate to occupy rooms he had leased to him, because he wore his uniform. The Secretary says: "A person whose attitude towards the uniform of enlisted men is what this employee states his to be, is unsuitable for employment by this Department."

Ensign Charles T. Wade, U.S.N., late engineer officer of the Bennington, has been detached from that ship and ordered to continue under treatment at the Mare Island hospital. At a later date Ensign Wade will probably be given an extension of sick leave and ordered to his home. His recovery from an operation for appendicitis has been very slow and tedious, but he is progressing toward convalescence, and will soon be able to travel.

Capt. Edward H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., the newly appointed commandant of the Washington Naval Gun Factory, has reported for that duty, and as the relief of Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton, U.S.N., has taken over the duties of that position. Captain Pendleton will command the Missouri, relieving Captain Cowles. The family of Captain Leutze comprises one daughter and her mother, and both are well known and well liked in Washington society.

Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, for week ending Oct. 25, were: Major W. E. Birkhimer, U.S.A.; Mrs. W. E. Birkhimer, two children and maid; Lieut. C. S. Frank, U.S.A.; Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. T. Emmons, U.S.N.; Lieut. W. N. Hughes, Jr., U.S.A.; Lieut. T. P. Bernard, U.S.A.; Capt. T. H. Wilson, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. F. Juenemann, U.S.A.; Lieut. T. A. Mott, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Mott; Lieut. H. E. Mitchell, U.S.A.; Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A.

Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., is quoted by the Pittsburgh Times as follows with regard to the Army canteen: "Like other people the soldiers enjoy a little beer occasionally, and I am sorry to say that some of them like whiskey. When they had the canteens they knew they could get a drink when they wanted it and seldom ever got too much. Now when they have an opportunity to drink they know their chances to indulge are not many and they take on a good supply, which frequently does great harm."

Commodore James H. Gillis, U.S.N., retired, accompanied by Mrs. Gillis, has arrived in Richmond, Va., and is visiting his son, Mr. Harry A. Gillis, superintendent of the Richmond branch of the American Locomotive Company. Commodore Gillis will remain in Richmond until the cooler weather, when he will go to Florida, where he has a fine orange farm, and intends to remain there until some time in the spring. Commodore Gillis continues to take the greatest interest in the world's work, and is "up" in all that relates to the affairs of the nations in all parts of the world.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U.S.A., indignantly denies the charge made in a Chicago court by Oberlin M. Carter, formerly a captain in the Engineer Corps of the Army, who was implicated with Greene and Gaynor in defrauding the Government out of \$2,000,000 or more, that General Otis and other Army officers conspired to procure his conviction by a court-martial. "In my opinion," says General Otis, "all the members of the court which tried him were kindly disposed, and would have been glad to acquit him." The General's denial of Carter's accusation was entirely unnecessary, but now that it has been made, it will be accepted as conclusive.

The London papers announce the marriage at All Saints' church, Ascot, Oct. 9, of G. Brown Miller, of Washington, D.C., second son of the late Dana Miller, M.D., of Virginia, to Virginia, the youngest daughter of Francis Barron Blake, who resigned from the Navy as lieutenant commander, June 15, 1870, and was residing in London at last accounts. The English papers also announce the marriage of Miss Alice Bradford, daughter of Col. Charles W. Woolsey, of New York, and Woolsey, N.C., and Mr. Copley De Lisle Hewitt, son of Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C., to take place October 12, at Beaulieu Abbey, in the New Forest. Col. W. H. Birkhead, a British officer now with General Nogi in Manchuria, is soon to marry at Tokio, Mabel, widow of the late G. L. Myers, of New York, and only daughter of Alexander D. Shaw, of Staten Island. An English paper says: "Lady Abinger may be styled the pioneer of the American peeresses who are rapidly becoming the rule rather than the exception in England, for it is forty-two years since, as Miss Helen Magruder, the pretty daughter of a commodore of the United States Navy, she married her late husband." Commodore Magruder was dismissed April 22, 1861, for joining the South in the War.

Lieut. C. H. Danforth, 17th U.S. Inf., is visiting friends at Forest Glen, near Washington.

Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall will be at 1707 19th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for this winter.

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N., and Mrs. Upshur have returned to Washington, D.C., and are at their apartment in the Marlborough.

Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Lebo, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lebo, are in Silver City, N.M., for a protracted sojourn. It is hoped that the climate of New Mexico will be beneficial to General Lebo's health, which is somewhat impaired.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., has accepted an invitation to review the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on the evening of Dec. 28. Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., will review the same regiment on the evening of Dec. 1.

Mr. Samuel R. Douglas, class of 1876, U.S. Military Academy, is military instructor at the Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal. Mr. Douglas's classmates and Army friends will be glad to know that he is living so near San Francisco.

Lieut. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf., until recently stationed at Fort Egbert, Alaska, has arrived at Duluth, Minn., and taken charge of the recruiting station there. Mrs. Dockery, who is visiting her parents in Newark, Ohio, will join her husband in Duluth about the first of next year.

Major Charles B. Ewing, surg., U.S.A., on duty in the Philippines, has been assigned to duty in the Department of Visayas. "Major Ewing," says a Manila paper, "is pronounced to be one of the most eminent surgeons in the Army, and served in this division for a couple of years during the early days of occupation."

At Raleigh, N.C., President Roosevelt was met at the railroad station by a gentleman in the uniform of a Confederate officer, who introduced himself as Henry A. London. He said: "I am glad to meet my President. I fought in the Confederate army for four years, wearing the gray, but now my son is in the United States Navy fighting for our flag."

Among the recently issued commissions from the Navy Department is that of Comdr. Reynold T. Hall, U.S.N., a former member of the Engineer Corps of the Navy, and among the ablest officers in that corps. Commander Hall is engaged on inspection duty under the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and is numbered with those who perform shore duty only.

The California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at a meeting on Sept. 27, elected the following members. Of the first class: original—Dwight Satterlee; by inheritance—Alexander Darwin Keyes, William Bailey Knapp; second class—Walter Douglas O'Shaughnessy. The committee to consider the candidates up for election on Oct. 25 are: Brig. Gen. Charles A. Woodruff, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., and Lieut. Samuel W. Backus, U.S.V.

Following a full tour of duty at the Naval Observatory, Comdr. J. Marshall Robinson, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty on the Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco about Nov. 15 next. He will be detailed for duty as commanding officer for one of the vessels on that station, and will remain abroad not longer than two years, the policy of the Navy Department being to retain officers on that station not longer than two years, and in many instances not so long as that.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Col. John Van R. Hoff, Major Montgomery M. Macomb and Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., who have just returned to St. Petersburg, Russia, from Manchuria, were received in audience by Emperor Nicholas Oct. 21 with the other foreign attachés. In the evening, before separating, the attachés gave a dinner to the Russian officers who were assigned to escort them during the war. Colonel Hoff and Captain Cloman will remain a short time in Germany.

The Wisconsin Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will hold a meeting at its rooms, Pereles building, Milwaukee, Wis., on Nov. 1, at which the guests will be the sons of companions, and persons eligible to membership by inheritance. At the last meeting of this commandery, on Oct. 4, the following companions were elected: For the first class, original—Florian John Ries, Thomas Jefferson George; first class hereditary—Thomas Wells Ferguson, Arthur Proctor Smith; second class—Harry Lewis Bird, John Hartman Sanderson. The paper of the evening was by Companion Joseph W. Sanderson, on the "Exploit of Lieutenant Cushing, October, 1864."

The New York Tribune says: "Emperor Nicholas is reported to be bitterly incensed against his uncle, Grand Duke Alexis, for having attended the marriage of Grand Duke Cyril and of the divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse, at Munich. Alexis has already been in disgrace for some time past, owing to his maladministration of the Naval Department at St. Petersburg, of which he was in supreme control for so many years. In fact, nearly all the naval disasters of Russia are ascribed to the inconceivable negligence of the grand duke, to his pigheaded opposition to all reforms, and to his tolerance around him of an amount of corruption and dishonesty almost beyond belief. On the morrow of the destruction of the Baltic fleet in the China Sea, regardless of all sense of propriety and decency, he caused his picture to be taken with one of the queens of the half-world of Paris, the picture being published a few days later in the French illustrated papers.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., during his visit to New York, appears to have indulged himself in the pastime known as "jollying the reporters." He gave the reporter of the Sun, who interviewed him, material for a whole column of "space" writing, the theme being the difficulty a retired officer of the Army has when visiting New York to find anyone to play with him. General Smith is quoted as saying: "I am a loafer. Who are my friends in America? Busy lawyers, business men, doctors, editors. My Army friends are mostly either buried between Chickamauga and Iolito, or retired officers like myself, hiking over the world trying to find some one to loaf with. Lord! the loaf is coming to me. I earned it by forty-five hard years in the Army. In Paris last year I met Judge Maxie, of San Antonio. Now, there was a great, grand loafer—in Paris. My loafing is merely scientific. He was positively artistic. We had six bully weeks together—he, Mrs. Smith, whom I am educating in doing nothing, and I. So Mrs. Smith and I are going back for a while to Europe, where there are plenty of other gentlemen of inherited and acquired leisure whose only object in life is to loaf comfortably and serenely. No, I can't tell you my itinerary. I wouldn't be a loafer if I could. But I'm headed for Sicily first. I understand that the Sicilians are the most artistic loafers on the face of the globe."

Surg. George A. Lung, U.S.N., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pease at Lenox, Mass.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th U.S. Cav., at Winona, Minn., on Oct. 20.

Gen. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., has been in Washington, D.C., for a short visit from his home in Rochester, N.Y.

Miss Hunt, sister of Pay Insp'r Livingston Hunt, U.S. N., has returned to her home, 1466 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D.C.

We regret to learn that the condition of Rear Admiral Evans's health is so unsatisfactory that he is expected to apply for sick leave.

Miss Lizzie Sherman, daughter of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, U.S.A., has returned to her apartment in the Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C.

Miss Sarah Walker, daughter of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U.S.N., is spending the month of October with the Misses Plunkett in Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. Sayles, wife of Lieut. John T. Sayles, U.S.A., who is serving in the Philippines with his regiment, the 8th Cavalry, will spend the winter at The Emery, 1812 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. J. Sanno left New York last week to visit their daughter, Mrs. Harris Pendleton, Jr., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The general will extend his visit to Wichita, Denver, Salt Lake, and Cheyenne before returning to New York city.

Miss Maud Converse, eldest daughter of Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, who has been in Europe for the last three years, has returned to Washington and is with her parents at their apartment in the Connecticut.

Rear Admiral Charles T. Hutchins, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Hutchins, are now located in Washington for the winter, and have taken the house, No. 822 Eighteenth street, N.W. Mrs. Hutchins will be a pleasant addition to the naval circle of Washington the coming season.

Capt. S. W. B. Diehl, J.A.G., U.S.N., in his annual report of which we published a synopsis Oct. 21, states that the total average number of court-martial prisoners confined in the naval prisons at Boston, on the Southery, Mare Island and Cavite, was 430. The prisons were all found in excellent condition. For the splendid condition of the prison at the navy yard at Boston, great credit is awarded to "its able and efficient commandant, Col. A. C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., who, as far as conditions admit, has developed in this institution a school of discipline of the highest order for offenders against naval laws and regulations." As for the prison at Mare Island "the whole prison left nothing to be desired and reflects the greatest credit on the commanding marine officer, Major James E. Mahoney, U.S.M.C., and the prison sergeant, Gunnery Sergt. William E. Montair, U.S.M.C."

An unusually large number of marriages between officers of the British services and American ladies are announced, among them being that of Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., for Horncastle; major in the Lincolnshire Imperial Yeomanry, late captain, Leicestershire Yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Eloise Breese, elder daughter of the late W. Livingston Breese, of New York, and great-grandniece of the late Rear Admiral Samuel Livingston Breese, U.S.N. Lord Willoughby de Eresby is the eldest son and heir presumptive to his father, the Earl of Ancester. A marriage has been arranged between Edward M. H. Raynsford, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut. Col. E. C. W. Raynsford, R.H.A., and Rosa Prevost, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles A. Prevost, Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, formerly of New Jersey. In St. George's church, Hanover square, October 5, was celebrated the marriage of Capt. Spencer E. Holland, Rifle Brigade, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Holland, of Wonham, Bampton, Devonshire, with Miss Lula Pfizer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., of New York.

The New York Evening Post says: "Mr. Taft is, by unanimous consent, the 'mixer' of the Cabinet. He is bluff, affable, and easy of approach—quite willing to talk freely on matters of no import. Nobody ever knew Mr. Taft to 'give away' a secret or tell anything that could not with perfect propriety be proclaimed from all the rooftops in the city. Sometimes inconsiderate visitors (not correspondents) take advantage of his good nature. A friend met him in a corridor of the War Department one morning recently, going along at a great rate, his cheeks flushed and his eyes snapping, for the Secretary has a fine, able-bodied temper on the rare occasions when he lets it go. 'Where away, at this early hour?' 'I am going home. Too much wind-jamming in here. I have some real work to do.' Secretary Bonaparte is one of the most genial of men. He flatters his callers by the attention that he pays them, and at appointed times he allows himself to be unconsciously bored rather than be impolite. As a news source he is an exemplary outgiver. No matters of State importance are made public with his private tag attached."

In the hearing of the \$11,000,000 damage suit brought by Venezuela against the New York and Bermudez Company, Gen. Francis V. Greene testified that this company contributed \$130,000 to assist the rebel leader, General Matos, and that this contribution was made without his knowledge or consent. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, while admitting the payment and justifying it, said that part of the money had been paid with the approval and authorization of General Greene. "Now, General Andrews," said Mr. Dupignac, who appeared for Venezuela, according to the report in the New York Sun, "you have testified that \$100,000 of that money was given Matos in 1901, with General Greene's tacit approval, and that he could not have been shocked and surprised when he returned to New York. Now you are a graduate of West Point and a gentleman, are you not? General Greene is also, is he not? Now, do you mean to say that General Greene testified untruthfully in saying that he was surprised to learn of your paying the money to Matos?" General Andrews hesitated, then said: "Well, General Greene was somewhat surprised, when he returned, at our concessions to Matos."

A pleasant feature of the Chattanooga fair and horse show was the presentation of a silver water set to Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th Cav., on behalf of the association having charge of the fair. In the letter accompanying the gift the committee said: "The members of the association feel that much of its success is due to your untiring efforts and constant attention. We wish to thank you, and through you, your worthy officers, Lieutenants Trumbo, Swift, Stots and Cootes, and your gallant troop for the splendid manner in which your part of the program was always carried out. Your troopers to the man seemed ever ready for duty, which they did well, and their gentlemanly conduct without exception, while in camp near the fair ground, was all that could be asked by the management. Permit this committee personally and officially to ask you, Captain Henry, to accept this gift as a simple

token of our regard, which in a measure expresses to you the appreciation of the many friends you have made in our city. Wherever your duty may call you, your future career will always be of much interest to us, and we desire to express the hope that you will ever remember Chattanooga, as her people will gratefully remember you." Col. W. J. Bass, chairman of the horse show and military tournament committee, made the speech of presentation. Captain Henry was taken entirely by surprise, being totally unaware that anything of the kind was contemplated. His reply plainly showed how deeply he felt the compliment.

Secretary Taft left Washington Oct. 27 for Hampton Roads, whence he will sail for the Isthmus of Panama to investigate conditions in the Canal Zone. He will be accompanied by Major Gen. John P. Story, former Chief of Artillery, and Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Major Geo. W. Goethals and Lieut. Mark Brooke, all of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, who will investigate the problem of fortifying the terminals of the canal. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, will also be a member of the party. Members of the fortification board who do not accompany the Secretary of War to Panama have arranged for a trip of investigation to include the Atlantic Coast from Narragansett in Rhode Island to Galveston, Tex. These officers have already made an investigation of the coast from the Canadian boundary to Narragansett, and the contemplated tour will afford them an opportunity to ascertain what is necessary in the way of additional fortifications for the remainder of the Atlantic Coast, so that a complete report can be made for the use of Congress.

At a special meeting of the Woman's Army and Navy League on Oct. 12 it was decided to give a dramatic entertainment at the Lafayette Theater, in Washington, for the benefit of the league, on the evenings of Dec. 18 and 19, and possibly one matinée. The East Hampton Dramatic Club of amateurs have most generously offered their services, and will come especially for the purpose to Washington. Anyone having heard or seen Mrs. Charles McKay, of New York, and her charming daughters will look forward with pleasure to this theatrical treat in the Christmas week. The "League" ladies, who, on so many previous occasions, have demonstrated their abilities in successfully conducting entertainments on a very large scale, will spare no pains this year in making their dramatic evenings at the remodeled Lafayette a great social as well as financial success. Some local talent will be needed to complete the cast, which will be composed principally of New York amateurs, and they will be the guests of the league while so generously giving their services. After seventeen years of continuous philanthropic work for enlisted men of all branches of the military and naval service, it is hardly necessary to commend the object of this entertainment. The Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club, which is only one feature of the League's patriotic work, is reason enough to insure a large and patriotic audience, as it is a public benefit in Washington as well as a benefit to the enlisted man when off duty. The larger work of the League is not so obvious, but is growing yearly, and consequently requires a growing treasurer's account. Therefore it is hoped that the Washington public and particularly Army and Navy circles will liberally patronize this dramatic entertainment to be given in the Christmas season.

THE ARMY.

S.O., OCT. 26, WAR DEPT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry McElderry, Phil. Scouts, is extended one month.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Q.M., will proceed to San Diego Barracks and assume charge construction public works at that post.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf.

Leave to include Dec. 29 is granted Capt. Basil H. Dutcher, asst. surg.

Leave for two months is granted Contract Surg. George H. Jones.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are designated as members of the Artillery board: Lieut. Col. William E. Birkhimer, Major Charles J. Bailey, Capt. Andrew H. Ero, Jr., Capt. William Chamberlain, Capt. Clifton C. Carter.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are designated as members of the Torpedo Board: Lieut. Col. Arthur Murray, Major Frank S. Harlow, Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Capt. Wirt Robinson, Capt. Robert E. Callan.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps.

Second Lieut. Sam P. Herren, 2d Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco and report to commanding officer, Army General Hospital, for treatment.

G.O. 167, OCT. 10, 1905, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

With a view to a thorough enforcement of the laws which require that all supplies for the Army shall be purchased "where the same can be purchased the cheapest, quality and cost of transportation and the interests of the Government considered," and that "such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidders," the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of officers charged with the procurement of supplies for the several branches of the military establishment, and strict compliance therewith is enjoined, viz:

1. Advertisements for supplies should contain the instruction to bidders, who are not manufacturers of the goods called for, to submit the name of the manufacturer from whom such goods are to be obtained, unless it be manifestly impracticable to furnish this information.

2. Lack of commercial standing on the part of the bidder or inadequate facilities or plant on the part of the manufacturer will constitute good and sufficient grounds for the rejection of bids. Abnormally low bids should be subjected to the strictest scrutiny and comparison with prevailing market rates.

3. All bids received from contractors who have failed unjustifiably to fill former contracts with the Government shall be rejected.

4. Careful investigation will be made of the financial status of individual bondsmen offering themselves as sureties on contractor's bonds, and no bonds of individuals will be accepted until it is conclusively shown to the satisfaction of the contracting officer that such bonds afford ample security to the United States for the fulfillment of the undertaking in question.

5. Contracts once executed will be strictly construed and no variation from standards or specifications will be permitted or authorized. If it be demonstrated that contract requirements are unreasonable, or that the prescribed tests are not practical, or that for any reason the stipulations can not be rigidly applied or enforced, such contract must not be modified, but may be annulled with the approval of the Secretary of War, if for the best interests of the Government; and after again inviting com-

petition from bidders, who are fully informed of the changed requirements, a new award and contract can be entered into. To sanction variations or to relax stringency in any particular of an existing contract is irregular, and is likely to give the contractor an advantage which is unfair to competitors whose proposals were based on the expectation of being held to the strictest observance of the published requirements.

6. Raw material used by manufacturers in furnishing finished products will be as frequently inspected as the interests of the Government may require by inspectors especially qualified for such work, subject to frequent personal supervision by a commissioned officer.

7. All supplies furnished under contract or otherwise will be subjected, whenever practicable, to the personal inspection of a commissioned officer at the time of delivery; otherwise such inspections will be made by civilian inspectors under his personal supervision subject to test and verification at irregular intervals and at unexpected times by such officer.

8. Commissioned officers charged with such inspections and with the supervision of civilian inspectors must qualify themselves by study, observation, and practice for such supervision as shall effectively protect the Government interests.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
J. C. BATES, Major Gen., Acting Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN ARTILLERY STATIONS.

G.O. 174, OCT. 20, 1905, WAR DEPT.

1. The 6th and 19th Batteries, Field Art., will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kas., on Nov. 1, 1905, and will proceed to stations as follows: The 6th Battery to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; the 19th Battery to Fort Douglas, Utah.

2. The 2d Battery, Field Art., now on duty at Fort Sill, O.T., will be relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and the 22d Battery, F.A., will be relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Nov. 1, 1905, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for station. The movements herein ordered will be made by marching.

After the arrival at Fort Riley, Kas., of the 2d Battery, F.A., the commanding general, Northern Division, is authorized to send to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at such time as their services can be spared, any officers now on duty with the battery who were on duty with it at that post, on official business pertaining to the shipment of public property. Upon completion of that duty the officers will be directed to return to Fort Riley, Kas.

The commanding general, Southwestern Division, will send from Fort Sill, O.T., a suitable detachment of the 2d Battery, F.A., under the charge of a commissioned officer, to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for the purpose of attending to the shipment of property pertaining to the battery. Upon completion of that duty the officer and the detachment will be directed to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas.

Division commanders will by concert of action arrange the details of these movements, and will promptly report hours of departure and arrival and strength of commands by telegraph to the Military Secretary of the Army.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

2. By direction of the President, the following transfers of batteries of Field Artillery from battalions are ordered: The 2d Battery from the 2d Battalion to the 4th Battalion; the 6th Battery from the 4th Battalion to the 2d Battalion; the 19th Battery from the 4th Battalion to the 9th Battalion; the 22d Battery from the 9th Battalion to the 4th Battalion.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 175, OCT. 21, 1905, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 110, W.D., July 11, 1905; Circular 36, W.D., July 27, 1905, and Par. 1, G.O. 162, W.D., Oct. 4, 1905, are rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

For administrative purposes the following telephonic communication is authorized at each military post to be established by the Signal Corps, U.S.A. The number of telephones for each post will not exceed twelve, and for each subpost three, located as follows:

At each military post: Office of the commanding officer, 1; office of the quartermaster, 1; office of the commissary, 1; at the hospital, 1; at the guardhouse, 1; at the post exchange, 1; residence of the commanding officer, 1; residence of the quartermaster, 1; residence of the adjutant, 1; residence of the surgeon, 1; at the pump house, 1; at the corral, 1; at each subpost, 3. The central post exchange will usually be located at the adjutant's office.

When the Quartermaster's Department finds it necessary to contract for telephonic communication from a nearby town to the offices of the commanding officer, the quartermaster, and the commissary through a commercial telephone company, the Signal Corps upon proper notification will construct a line from the central switchboard to the reservation line where connection will be made to the Signal Corps wires, and all commercial line service will be through the central post exchange. In no case will more than one commercial company be allowed connection with the Government line on a military post at one time.

At large posts where complete private telephone service is desired in addition to that provided by the Signal Department, a revocable license will be prepared for the approval of the Secretary of War covering completely the conditions under which the poles may be erected, the wires strung, and the exchange service regulated, or the whole plant removed when required. This service will be permitted in no case without the approval of the Secretary of War and be made an entirely separate installation from the Government lines.

Telephonic installations for rifle ranges, fire control purposes, War College and service schools are not included in the above. They are provided for separately, according to the necessities of the occasion.

Post telephonic systems are to be maintained and operated by the members of the garrison as a rule, such systems to be inspected by a Signal Corps or other available expert at least twice each year.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 176, OCT. 21, 1905, WAR DEPT.

I. The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"War Dept., Washington, Oct. 19, 1905.

"Orders: A Department of Military Hygiene is hereby established at the United States Military Academy. The senior medical officer at the Academy shall be the head of the department and shall act as a member of the Academic Board. Wm. H. Taft, Secretary of War."

II. The following paragraph is added to the Army Transport Service Regulations:

2^{1/2} When necessary to fumigate transports the transport commissary will be given ample notification of such fact and he will take steps to have subsistence stores which are liable to be injured by the fumigation temporarily removed from the vessels. Proper arrangements to protect and guard the stores while so removed from the transport will be made.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 177, OCT. 23, 1905, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 40, G.O. 197, W.D., Dec. 31, 1904, is amended to read as follows:

"Aiguillettes.

40. For officers of the General Staff Corps, except the Chief of Staff, for the Adjutant General of the Army,

officers of the Military Secretary's Department, officers of the Inspector General's Department, aides-de-camp to general officers, regimental adjutants, and adjutants of Artillery districts.—Of gold-wire cord, according to sealed pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Aiguillettes will be worn attached to the right shoulder knot, longer pencil cord to the rear, loops crossing on top of the right arm above the elbow, the front pencil cord to be hung, before the coat is buttoned, to the top button on right side, and the rear pencil cord, passing under the right arm, to be hung on the second button.

II. The following formula for veterinary cathartic capsules: Aloin, equivalent to 634 grains Barbadoes aloes; Oleoresin ginger, equivalent to sixty grains powdered ginger; strychnine, equivalent to sixty grains powdered nux vomica; calomel, thirty grains; is added to the veterinary supply table on Page 3, General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Feb. 26, 1902, and will be issued in the following quarterly quantities: Ten capsules to each 100 horses, when required for gourds."

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 178, OCT. 23, 1905, WAR DEPT.

G.O. 140, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Aug. 4, 1899, as amended by G.O. 47, April 6, 1901, and G.O. 114, Aug. 27, 1901, is hereby further amended by the following revised list to date of agreement railroads, which is published for the information and guidance of all concerned. The railroads named have agreed to accept for the transportation of Government passengers and freight moved by the Q.M. Dept. the net cash rate established via the longest land-grant mileage from point of origin to destination over usually traveled routes, with exceptions noted. (We omit the list which follows.)

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN INFANTRY STATIONS.

G.O. 179, OCT. 25, 1905, WAR DEPT.

1. So much of G.O. 87, W.D., June 8, 1905, as directs the 1st Infantry to sail for the Philippine Islands on Dec. 31, 1905, is revoked, and that regiment will retain its present station, with the exception of Companies K, L and M, which will be relieved from duty at Fort Porter, N.Y., upon the arrival at that post of a battalion of the 12th Infantry, and will then proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station.

Co. I, 1st Inf., will be relieved from duty at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., upon arrival at that post of Co. B, 9th Inf., and will then proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for station.

2. The 20th Infantry is hereby designated for service in the Philippine Islands, and will be reported to the commanding general, Department of California, in time to sail for Manila, P.I., on Jan. 5, 1906, to relieve the 20th Infantry.

With a view of filling the ranks of the outgoing regiment with men who, on the dates of sailing, will have at least two years and three months to serve, discharges, re-enlistments and transfers will be carried out under the direction of division and department commanders, as provided in G.O. 144, W.D., Sept. 2, 1904, for the 21st Inf.

The baggage to be transported by the regiment will be reduced to the lowest practicable limit; tableware, post exchange fixtures and similar bulky property (library and billiard table excepted), full dress uniform of enlisted men and tentage, excepting shelter tents, will not be taken. Overcoats and dress uniforms may be taken if deemed necessary by the regimental commander; if taken only to ports of sailing, they may be packed and stored there or shipped back to former stations, as may be deemed most advisable. Enlisted men will not be allowed to have trunks or boxes for baggage. They will be allowed to take the usual locker (one to each man), their marching kits, and the telescopic cases of the pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General, the latter to be supplied by the Quartermaster's Department, one to each man, and their personal effects will be limited to what they can carry in these. Baggage accompanying troops by rail will be limited to 150 pounds per man, and any excess of this weight will be shipped by freight in advance unless satisfactory and economical arrangements can be made for shipping such excess with the troops. Property left at stations will be carefully packed, marked, listed in duplicate, and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for storage.

Company commanders will make every proper effort to induce their men to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives, as provided in Par. 1374 of the Army Regulations of 1904.

Attention is invited to Par. II, G.O. 46, May 23, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O., directing that organizations designated for service in the Philippine Islands prior to departure from their respective stations be furnished with certificates that they have been inspected and are protected against smallpox, in order to assist the medical authorities at ports of sailing in determining the necessity for detention and observation.

3. Division and department commanders will by concert of action arrange the details of these movements and will promptly report hours of departure and arrival, and strength of commands, by telegraph to the Military Secretary of the Army.

4. Upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., the 7th Infantry will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters, band and one battalion to be selected by the regimental commander to Fort Harrison, Mont.; one battalion to Fort Missoula, Mont.; one battalion to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

5. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, the Subsistence Department suitable subsistence, and the Medical Department proper medical attendance and supplies.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 53, OCT. 19, 1905, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 949, Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. 170, W.D., Oct. 15, 1905, will not be construed as reducing any abatement of the terms of confinement of general prisoners earned under the old regulation.

II. Par. II, Circular 30, H.Q.A., A.G.O., May 23, 1903, relating to the detail on extra duty of non-commissioned staff officers, is hereby revoked.

III. The following letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: It notifies the Secretary of War that the Los Angeles National Bank, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been discontinued, Oct. 14, as a depository of public moneys and directed to transfer balances standing to credit of public officers to like credit with the First National Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., designated as a depository of public moneys and specially designated for the reception, safe keeping and disbursement of funds advanced to officers of War Department, and said bank has been directed to pay all checks drawn by such officers on the Los Angeles National Bank which may remain outstanding and unpaid. The amount of security bonds furnished by the First National Bank is \$196,000.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 54, OCT. 20, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a list of surety companies, corrected to date, that have qualified to do business in the State in which incorporated, etc.

CIRCULAR 55, OCT. 20, 1905, WAR DEPT.

Publishes a circular of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to fees for oaths in verification of accounts, amending Departmental Circular 57 of April 22, 1905. It gives a schedule of fees which justices of the peace and notaries public are authorized by the law of their respective States and Territories to charge for administering oaths,

G.O. 27, OCT. 3, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.
Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of subcaliber Artillery practice in the Atlantic Division for the target year 1904-5.

G.O. 29, OCT. 6, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.
G.O. No. 15, C.S., these Headquarters, are so modified as to direct that the special courses prescribed by Firing Regulations for Small Arms, 1904, for troops of the Coast Artillery, be followed prior to Dec. 31, 1905.
By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 30, OCT. 7, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.
Publishes additional regulations for post and garrison schools in this Division.

G.O. 31, OCT. 11, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.
Upon the recommendation of the post commander, the supplementary season for practice with small arms for troops stationed at Madison Barracks, N.Y., is prescribed for the month commencing Oct. 12 and ending Nov. 11. Existing orders are modified accordingly.
By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, colonel, Gen. Staff, C. of S.

CIRCULAR 37, OCT. 19, 1905, ATLANTIC DIVISION.
The following letter is published for the information of all concerned in this Division:

"The Military Secretary's Office,
Washington, Oct. 17, 1905.

"The Inspector General of the Army.
"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the Acting Chief of Staff directs that the attention of all inspectors general whose duty it is to make inspection of Coast Artillery posts, be called to the method of inserting primers at drill and of attaching the lanyard—that is, they should be instructed to see whether or not the Provisional Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery are strictly complied with in these critical points.

"Very respectfully,

"(Sgd.) Benj. Alvord, Military Secretary."

Officers in charge of Coast Artillery drill will carry out the instructions contained in the Provisional Drill Regulations referred to above.

By command of Major General Wade:
JOHN B. KERR, Colonel, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 58, OCT. 12, 1905, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Designates the period from Nov. 25, 1905, to Dec. 24, 1905, as the supplementary target season for the troops of the 14th Cavalry under orders to take station in this department.

CIRCULAR 19, SEPT. 29, 1905, DEPT. CALIFORNIA.
Announces the results of the department athletic contests held at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on Aug. 23, 24 and 25.

Capt. George P. White, Q.M., in charge of the meet, in his report concerning it says in part:
"In the preparation of the athletic field thirty prisoners were used daily for a month, and a noticeable improvement in the grounds and track rendered the meet a decided success and resulted in establishment of records that possibly could not be made at any other post. The track is an oval a quarter of a mile in length and practically level, and all the finishes were made directly in front of the grand stand, thus lending additional interest to the spectators. The grandstand, which will seat about 1,100 people, had a large extension of fourteen private boxes added to it and a baseball screen put along its entire front.

"There were 392 entries in the various events, and not a single protest entered and only one competitor dis-qualified at any time, and only one injury occurred during the three days.

The Presidio team won the athletic pennant, and the 13th Infantry baseball team the baseball pennant.

"It was to be regretted that no transportation could be furnished by the Government, as the committee was thus obliged to meet this expense from its own funds, and had it not been for considerable hard work done on the athletic program the money value of the prizes would have been materially reduced.

"Two men ran the 100-yard dash in ten seconds flat, which is considered as record, and the Presidio wall scaling team made their exhibition in 27 3-5 secs."

The total receipts were \$984, and the expenditures \$982.25, which leaves a balance of \$1.75.

G.O. 19, SEPT. 25, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.
Publishes the best records made in each event in the field-day exercises for the month of August, at the various posts in the Department.

G.O. 20, OCT. 1, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLORADO.
Publishes tables showing the officers and enlisted men in the department, who have qualified as expert riflemen, with carbine and rifle, during the target season, 1905.

G.O. 23, OCT. 5, 1905, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.
The period from Nov. 25 to Dec. 24, 1905, is designated as the supplementary target season for the troops of the 14th Cavalry, under orders to take station in this department at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., and Boise Barracks, Idaho.

G.O. 16, OCT. 3, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.
No department athletic meet will be held in this Department during the current fiscal year owing to lack of funds to meet the necessary expenses.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:
ALBERT TODD, Military Secretary.

G.O. 17, OCT. 5, 1905, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.
Gives instruction relative to filling the ranks of Troops B and M, 3d Cav., with men who, on the date of sailing (March 5, 1906) for the Philippines, will have at least two years and three months to serve, and also instructions relative to the discharge, re-enlistment and transfer of the enlisted men who have a less time to serve.

G.O. 23, OCT. 6, 1905, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.
Announces the results of post athletic contests, held at the various posts in this department during the month of September, 1905.

G.O. 35, SEPT. 15, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Announces the results of athletic contests, held at posts in this department prior to Aug. 31, 1905.

G.O. 39, OCT. 15, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Capt. Claude B. Sweeney, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty and station at Omaha, Neb.

G.O. 40, OCT. 17, 1905, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.
Major Richard W. Johnson, Med. Dept., Fort Crook, Neb., will, in addition to his present duties, temporarily assume charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon of the Department, relieving Contr. Surg. William H. Ramsey. In performance of this duty, Major Johnson will make not to exceed three trips each week from Fort Crook, Neb., to Omaha, Neb., and return.

G.O. 42, AUG. 31, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Publishes tables, exhibiting the results of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Pistol Competitions of the Northern Division for the year 1905.

G.O. 44, OCT. 2, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Prescribes regulations for post schools.

G.O. 49, OCT. 10, 1905, NORTHERN DIVISION.
Announces that the period from Nov. 1, 1905, to March 31, 1906, is designated for indoor practical and theoretical instruction, and the period from April 1 to October 31, 1906,

for outdoor instruction in drill and military exercises. These periods may reasonably be departed from by Department Commanders, if climatic or other conditions render it necessary. Weather permitting, the time allowed for indoor practical work should be devoted to outdoor work, and vice versa. The program of instruction is also given.

G.O. 29, OCT. 16, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In accordance with the provisions of G.O. 89, W.D., June 14, 1905, the 2d Provisional Regiment, F.A., Camp J. P. Story, Fort Sill, O.T., will be disbanded Nov. 1, 1905, and the 2d, 6th, and 10th Battalions, F.A., will return to their proper stations. All Q.M.'s property, other than that authorized for each battalion, will be turned in to the Q.M. at Fort Sill. Contr. Surg. Caspar R. Myers and Pvt. Floyd A. Reeves, H.C., now at Camp Story, will accompany the 2d and 15th Batteries to Fort Sam Houston, their proper station. Sergt. First Class William Bahr, H.C., now at Fort Sill, will accompany the 8th and 13th Batteries to Fort D.A. Russell, and upon completion of duty will return to Fort Sill and avail himself of furlough.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY,
Major, Military Secretary.

CIRCULAR 22, OCT. 13, 1905, DEPT. OF TEXAS.
Publishes extracts from correspondence on the subject of reclamation of damaged or unsuitable subsistence stores.

G.O. 14, SEPT. 22, 1905, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.
The month of October is designated as the period to be specially devoted to practice marches and exercises in minor tactics in this District, and the commanding officers of the posts of San Juan and Henry Barracks, will arrange therefor.

Exercises will be had in patrolling, reconnaissance, formation and use of advance and rear guards, outposts, attack and defence of convoys, attack and defence of positions, etc., and other practical exercises in minor tactics.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for sixteen days, on or about Oct. 16, 1905, is granted Major William A. Nichols, L.G. (Oct. 12, N.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months, upon discharge from General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, is granted Major Alfred M. Palmer, Q.M. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

The following quartermasters are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and proceed on first available transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Military Secretary for further orders: Capts. Clyde D. V. Hunt, Charles H. Martin, and Kensey J. Hampton. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Zautner, now at Madison Barracks, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Revere, Mass., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. William P. Benninghoven. Sergeant Benninghoven will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco, and by first available transport to Manila for assignment to duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Par. 13, S.O. 23, Oct. 7, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Streeman, Madison Barracks, N.Y., is revoked. He will be sent to Fort Ontario, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Rufus Walter, who will be sent to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, C.S. (Oct. 10, D. Cal.)

The leave granted Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, C.S., is extended one month. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Par. 14, S.O. 230, W.D., Oct. 4, relating to Post Coms. Sergt. Ernest Bender, Whipple Barracks, A.T., is amended to read, "Dec. 5," instead of "Nov. 6." (Oct. 24, W.D.)

Orders directing that Post Coms. Sergt. James F. Woods be sent to Manila on the transport leaving about Nov. 5, amended to read, "Dec. 5." (Oct. 25, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., relieving Major Ogden Rafferty. Major Rafferty will proceed to San Juan, P.R., relieving Major William F. Lippitt. Major Lippitt will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Par. 5, S.O. 155, July 7, directing Major Edward C. Carter, surg., to proceed to Fort Leavenworth, is amended to direct him to proceed to that post via Hot Springs, Ark., to confer with the C.O. A. and N. General Hospital, at that place. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Major William O. Owen, surgeon, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., president of the retiring board at San Francisco, at such time as he may designate for examination, and upon completion will return to place of receipt of order. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Edward L. Munson, Asst. Surg. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. William R. Eastman, Asst. Surg., now at San Francisco, will report for assignment to duty at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert E. Noble, Asst. Surg. Lieutenant Noble will proceed to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 25, is granted 1st Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, Asst. Surg., Jefferson Barracks. (Oct. 12, D. Mo.)

First Lieut. Robert L. Richards, asst. surg., detailed as member examining board at Vancouver Barracks, appointed by S.O. 102, May 3, vice Contract Surg. Melville A. Hayes, hereby relieved. (Oct. 28, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Perry L. Boyer, Asst. Surg., is extended two months. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons are ordered: Con. Surg. Clarence A. Warwick, now on leave, relieved from further duty in the Philippines and proceed to Fort Mott, N.J., relieving Contract Surg. Frederick H. Sparrenberger. Contract Surgeon Sparrenberger will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for duty. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of contract surgeons are ordered: Contract Surg. Julius M. Purnell, now in San Francisco, relieved further duty in Philippines, and will report to the commanding general, Dept. of Cal., for assignment to duty in that department. Contract Surg. Stephen Wythe, relieved from duty at Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island, proceed to San Francisco, and take transport Nov. 6, for Manila, for assignment to duty. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Frederick S. Dewey, U.S.A., relieved from duty as examiner of recruits, Oklahoma City, O.T. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Charles F. Kuhn, now in San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 15, is granted Dental Surg. John A. McAlister. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. George Newlove is extended one month. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Nov. 25, with permission to apply for extension of one month, is granted Contr. Surg. Wallace E. Parkman, U.S.A., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Oct. 18, D. Dak.)

The C.O., Fort Reno, O.T., will send Sergt. First Class Robert S. Miller, H.C., to Fort Sill, O.T., to 2d Provisional Regiment, F.A., for purpose of accompanying 14th and 21st Batteries to Fort Sheridan. On completion of duty, will return to proper station. (Oct. 17, D. Tex.)

Sergt. First Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., now at Angel Island, Cal., awaiting transportation to Manila, will report at Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty until Nov. 6, the date of departure of next Army

transport for Manila, at which time he will report on board. (Oct. 12, D. Cal.)

The following enlisted men, now in Washington, having performed duties assigned will return to their proper station, Fort Lawton, Wash.: Sergt. 1st Class Alexander T. MacPherson, H.C., with permission to delay ten days en route; Pvt. 1st Class John Peterson, H.C., with permission to delay five days. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Sergt. Joseph M. Bell, H.C., Fort Constitution, N.H., will be discharged from the Army under provisions of G.O. 48, W.D., March 15, 1904. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Harry Meade, H.C., from further duty aboard the transport Sheridan to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for duty not later than Dec. 5, 1905. (Oct. 14, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class John D. Byers, H.C., now at Chambersburg, Pa., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to relieve Sergt. First Class Martin Simmel, H.C., who will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco about Dec. 5, 1906. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Alfred J. Askew, H.C., Fort McPherson, Ga., will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., to be sent to Manila on transport leaving Nov. 6. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Gustave Fonteyne, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Rodman, Mass., to relieve Sergt. First Class Clifford H. Perry, H.C. Sergeant Perry, upon relief, will be sent to Fort McDowell, to go by the first available transport to Manila. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Herman Loth, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to relieve Sergt. First Class James W. Baird, H.C. Sergeant Baird, upon relief, will be sent to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. First Class Theodore Bitterman, H.C. Sergeant Bitterman, upon relief, will be sent to Fort McDowell, to go on transport on Dec. 5 to Manila. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for seven days, on or about Oct. 22, is granted Col. C. C. Sniffen, paymaster. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted Major Elijah W. Halford, paymaster. (Oct. 14, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Mason M. Patrick, C.E., will proceed from West Point, N.Y., to Chicopee Falls, Mass., to investigate use of waters of Mill River by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company, and return to proper station. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., is assigned to duty as engineer of the 12th Lighthouse District. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Capt. Spencer Cosby, C.E., will proceed from San Francisco, to and take station in Washington, reporting to Chief of Engineers for duty. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Master Signal Electr. Alexander Hart, Signal Corps Dept. Fort Myer, Va., will be sent to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 243, Oct. 19, relating to Master Signal Electr. Alexander Hart, is revoked. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Electr. Sergt. Wilson H. Nutt, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 14, W.D.)

The C.O., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. will send Sergt. Robert E. Carlisle, Signal Corps, to Fort Wood, N.Y., for station. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

Master Sig. Electr. William T. Peyton, office of chief signal officer, Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Harry S. Robinson, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, Cal., will be sent to Presidio of San Francisco, and be sent to Manila on transport leaving Nov. 6, for assignment to duty. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for one month, about Nov. 1, is granted Major William C. Brown, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Capt. Capt. Paul Div., Oct. 10, is extended fifteen days. (Pac. Div., Oct. 10.)

First Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav., now at Fort Snelling, Minn., is transferred from Troop H to Troop L of that regiment, and proceed to join new troop at Fort Assiniboine. (Oct. 19, D. Dak.)

First Lieut. Fred E. Buchan, 3d Cav., detailed as acting judge advocate of the Dept. of Mindanao, upon arrival of his regiment in Philippines. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. David B. Talley, 3d Cav., Presidio of San Francisco. (Oct. 10, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months, on certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav., Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

First Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 5th Cav., will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for observation and treatment. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for two months, upon being relieved from recruiting duty, with permission to apply for extension of one month, is granted Lieut. Col. George A. Dodd, 10th Cav., and he is authorized to go beyond the sea. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 10th Cav., from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

Second Lieut. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. (Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave of absence for three months is granted Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made, to take effect Oct. 21: 1st Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker from 33d Co. to 56th Co., C.A.;

to C.O., Art. Dis. of the Columbia, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Oct. 23, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Patrick F. Duggan, A.C., junior grade, Fort Hunt, Va., will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Leave for twelve days, Oct. 28, is granted Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf. (Oct. 21, N.D.)

2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The two years tour as battalion Q.M. and C.S., 2d Inf., of 2d Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 2d Inf., having expired Oct. 14, he is relieved and placed on duty as unassigned, and 2d Lieut. Tallmadge H. Brereton, 2d Inf., is appointed battalion Q.M. and C.S., 2d Battalion. (H.Q. 2d Inf., Oct. 15.)

Second Lieut. Odiorne H. Sampson, 2d Inf., is assigned to Co. G, vice Brereton. (H.Q. 2d Inf., Oct. 15.)

3D INFANTRY—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

First Lieut. George B. Pond, 3d Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, will await orders in Washington, D.C., for the convenience of the Government. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. P. H. RAY.

Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 4th Inf., will proceed to Lyndon, Ky., and make an inspection of the Kentucky Military Institute. Upon completion of duty will return to proper station, Fort Thomas. (Sept. 29, N.D.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. Richard R. Steedman, 11th Inf., will report to Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf., president of board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion, and upon completion will proceed to proper station. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, 12th Inf., upon being relieved from recruiting duty, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., to General Hospital, at that post, for treatment. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. C. B. HALL.

S.O. 168, July 22, directing Capt. William F. Grote, 18th Inf., to report at Columbus Barracks, Nov. 1, 1905, for duty at recruit depot at that post, is amended so as to direct him to report Nov. 15. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

Leave for seventeen days, or so much thereof as he may be able to take advantage of prior to Nov. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur P. Watts, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (Oct. 13, D. Mo.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. W. B. WHEELER.

The extension of leave granted Col. William B. Wheeler, 22d Inf. (then Lieutenant colonel, 2d Inf.), is still further extended three months on surgeon's certificate. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf., Aug. 14, is extended one month. (Pacific Div., Oct. 5.)

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 22d Inf., will report to the C.O., Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty at that station, pending the arrival of his regiment, which he will then join. (Oct. 9, D. Cal.)

24TH INFANTRY—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles L. Silcox, 24th Inf., is extended to include Oct. 31. (Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

25TH INFANTRY—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Second Lieut. Hugh L. Walther, 25th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 15th Infantry. He will join the company to which assigned. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

26TH INFANTRY—COL. G. LE R. BROWN.

Leave for one month, on certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert K. Spiller, 26th Inf., upon being relieved from treatment at General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for one month and seven days, about Nov. 10, is granted Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D. (Oct. 18, D. Dak.)

29TH INFANTRY—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Leave for fifteen days, about Oct. 18, is granted Capt. Albert S. Brookes, 29th Inf. (Oct. 16, D. Tex.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for twenty-six days is granted 1st Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 30th Inf. (Oct. 24, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st Inf., is selected and detailed as major to command the 2d Battalion, Phil. Scouts, vice Capt. Stephen M. Kochersperger, 2d Cav., relieved, at his own request, on account of ill health. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Daniel J. Moynihan and 2d Lieut. S. M. Nelser, Phil. Scouts, will report at Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty until Nov. 6, 1905, when they will proceed to Manila on the transport to leave on that date, to join his station. (Oct. 9, D. Cal.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. James C. Grant, Phil. Scouts, is further extended ten days. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles B. Hall, Lieut. Col. William Paulding, Major George S. Young, 18th Inf.; Capt. Jere B. Clayton, 1st Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surgs.; 1st Lieut. John W. Barnes, 18th Inf., recorder. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

A board will assemble at Schuykill Arsenal, on Oct. 27, to report upon the qualifications of Mr. John Amrein, of Philadelphia, formerly captain, 28th Ohio Infantry, and 4th Regiment, V.R.C., for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery. Detail: Capts. John W. Ruckman and Joseph L. Knowlton, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Harrile F. Reed, A.C. (Oct. 21, D. E.D.)

The board at Fort Myer, Va., appointed by S.O. 154, July 6, for examination of officers for promotion, is dissolved. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at call of president thereof at Fort Myer, Va., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.; Lieut. Col. George K. McGunnegle, 17th Inf.; Major James D. Glenan, surg.; Major William D. Beach, General Staff; 1st Lieut. John T. Doneley, 13th Cav., asst. surg.; 2d Lieut. John T. Doneley, 13th Cav., recorder. Lieutenant Colonel McGunnegle will proceed to Fort Myer, for duty accordingly. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

Chaplain Joseph A. Potter, 7th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service, on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Oct. 19, 1905, is announced. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

The retirement Oct. 20 of Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Pearson, 7th Cav., at his own request, having served more than forty years, is announced. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

The retirement on Oct. 20 of Major George L. Scott, 10th Cav., acting Indian agent at Leech Lake agency, Minnesota, upon his own application, after thirty-four years' service, is announced. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order at posts where they may be serving: Sergt. Major Edward Bradley, 17th Inf., Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry M. Donald, Post Q.M. Sergt. Frederick L. Flink, Q.M. Sergt. Lewis C. Hull, 7th Cav., and Corp. of Ord. Thomas M. Linnane. (Oct. 21, W.D.)

Pvt. 1st Class Michael E. Bird, H.C., upon his own ap-

plication will be placed upon the retired list upon receipt of this order at post where serving. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect Oct. 20: 1st Lieut. Edward W. Terry from the 7th to 22d Inf.; upon expiration of leave and upon arrival of 22d Infantry in the United States will join company to which assigned. First Lieut. Edward K. Massie from 22d to 7th Inf.; will remain on duty at present station until the arrival of the 7th at San Francisco, when he will join company to which assigned. (Oct. 20, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Second Lieut. Robert G. Peck, 27th Inf., promoted to first Lieutenant, rank, July 28, 1905, assigned to 7th Inf.

Second Lieut. Robert J. Binford, 15th Inf., promoted to first Lieutenant, rank, July 28, 1905, assigned to 20th Inf.

Second Lieut. John A. Brockman, 7th Inf., promoted to first Lieutenant, rank, July 28, 1905, assigned to 17th Inf.

Second Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 2d Inf., promoted to first Lieutenant, rank, July 28, 1905, assigned to 9th Inf.

Second Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, 8th Inf., promoted to first Lieutenant, rank, Aug. 8, 1905, assigned to 30th Inf.

Second Lieut. William G. Murchison, 8th Inf., promoted to first Lieutenant, rank, Aug. 8, 1905, assigned to 19th Inf.

Lieutenant Peck will remain on duty with the 27th Infantry until the arrival of the 7th Infantry in the Department of the Lakes, when he will join company to which assigned. Lieutenant Binford will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of California, for assignment to duty pending the arrival of the 20th Infantry, when he will join company to which assigned. Lieutenant Brockman will remain on duty with the 7th Infantry until its arrival in the United States, when he will join the company to which assigned. Lieutenants Adams and Anding will join the companies to which assigned. Lieutenant Murchison will remain on duty with the 8th Infantry until the arrival of that regiment in the Philippine Islands, when he will join the 19th Infantry. (Oct. 19, W.D.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Oct. 23, 1905, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Capts. George F. Landers, A.C., and Gwynn R. Hancock, A.C.; 1st Lieuts. Ellison L. Gilmer, A.C., and Frank B. Edwards, A.C.; 2d Lieuts. Malcolm P. Andrus, A.C., and Francis M. Hinkle, A.C.; 2d Lieut. William S. Bowen, A.C., judge advocate. (Oct. 20, D.E.)

Capt. Powell C. Fauntleroy, Asst. Surg., 1st Lieut. Henry F. Fales, and 2d Lieut. Frank F. Jewett and William G. Motlow, 1st Inf., are detailed as additional members of the G.C.M. at Fort Porter, N.Y. (Oct. 21, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., on Nov. 2, for trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Capts. Major Wilber E. Wilder, 15th Cav.; Capt. Edgar S. Walker and Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.; Capt. Francis J. Koester, 15th Cav.; Delamere Skerrett, A.C.; George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav.; Percy M. Kessler and Gwynn R. Hancock, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf.; Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., 8th Inf., judge advocate. (Oct. 24, D.E.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Ringgold, Tex., Oct. 18, for trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Capts. George E. Houle, Patrick A. Connolly, 1st Lieuts. Wait C. Johnson, Frederick W. Benten, and 2d Lieut. R. John West, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 26th Inf., judge advocate. (Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort McIntosh, Tex., Oct. 18, for trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Major Everard E. Hatch, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. William J. L. Hunter, asst. surg.; Capt. James T. Watson and Thomas M. Hunter, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry S. Malone, Hugh M. Kelly, and Stephen M. Barlow, 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ellery Farmer, 26th Inf., judge advocate. (Oct. 14, D. Tex.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Harrison, Mont., Nov. 3, for trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail: Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 2d Cav.; Major William C. Brown, 2d Cav.; Capts. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., Ernest B. Gose, Isaac C. Jenks, and Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf.; Harry H. Pattison and Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 3d Cav.; William B. Cochran, 24th Inf.; James N. Munro, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieuts. Dorsey Cullen and John A. Wagner, 3d Cav.; Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., judge advocate. Captain Laws will proceed to Fort Missoula, Mont., for the purpose of interviewing witnesses and making other necessary preparations for the trial of 1st Lieut. Joseph Herring, 24th Inf. (Oct. 17 and 18, D. Dak.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The following officers will report to Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf., president of examining board at Fort Leavenworth, appointed by S.O. 199, Aug. 28, 1905, at such time as may be required by board, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Grayson V. Heidt, 14th Cav.; Reginald E. McNally, Signal Corps; Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Staley A. Campbell, 17th Inf. (Oct. 25, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

Transports.

BUFORD—Sailed from Manila Oct. 20 for San Francisco with 14th Cavalry.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Oct. 15 for Manila.

INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Oct. 1 for San Francisco with Co. B, 9th Infantry.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco, Sept. 13.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco Oct. 18. To sail for Manila Nov. 6 with 15th Infantry, and Troops I and L, 4th Cavalry.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 5 for Manila with 13th Infantry and Co. F, Signal Corps.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—Arrived at San Francisco, July 28.

Cableships.

BURNISIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. In Alaskan waters.

LISCOMB—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York, N.Y. At Fort Strong, Mass., Oct. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Major C. A. Devol, General Superintendent; Major Charles R. Krauthoff, Subsistence Superintendent; Col. John D. Hall, Medical Superintendent.

Schedule of Transports Sailing from San Francisco, via Honolulu and Guam.

Date of sailing Nov. 6 Nov. 12 Dec. 3

Logan..... Dec. 5 Dec. 12 Jan. 2

Thomas..... Jan. 5 Jan. 12 Feb. 2

Sheridan..... Feb. 5 Feb. 12 Mar. 5

Schedule of Transports Sailing from Manila, P.I., via Nagasaki and Honolulu.

Date of sailing Nov. 16 Oct. 21 Nov. 2 Nov. 15

Thomas..... Nov. 15 Nov. 20 Dec. 8 Dec. 15

Sherman..... Dec. 15 Dec. 20 Jan. 7 Jan. 14

Logan..... Jan. 15 Jan. 20 Feb. 7 Feb. 14

Thomas..... Feb. 15 Feb. 20 Mar. 9 Mar. 16

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 21, 1905.

Col. Stephen C. Mills, I.G., arrived at the early part of last week and became the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wallace. He made a very thorough examination of the post.

The post exchange has lost an efficient aid in Mr. Bert Gates, who, for a number of years, has been closely associated with its successful management, but has now accepted a better position.

Mrs. Katherine Gillman, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Burnett, returned to her home at Fort Myer, Va., last Wednesday. She received many attentions from other families of the 15th Cavalry, who were pleasantly associated with her at Fort Myer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Warren W. Whitson, 15th Cav., stopped at West Point to witness the football game between the Point and Harvard. Afterward they returned to New York city and will arrive in the garrison Monday.

Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger entertained a number of their friends last Tuesday evening at a novel party, given as a farewell to Miss Anna Phelps, who has been the guest of Major Gayle's home for the last four months.

The young ladies made the gentlemen dress paper dolls during the early part of the evening, offering a prize for the best work. Lieut. Isaac S. Martin displayed decided skill and was awarded a handsome book. Lieut. Ben Lear was less fortunate, however, and his taste in doll dressing became the jest of the evening. The guests were the Misses Phelps, Gayle, Bruce and Marsteller; Lieutenants Martin, Prentiss, Cross, Lear, and Broadhurst. Miss Phelps returned to her home in Ohio the following day.

Miss Gayle is expecting her cousin, Miss Anna Hall, from Maine, to arrive during the week and remain with her some time. Mrs. Michael M. McNamee, who has been a little ill during the past week, has entirely recovered. Mrs. Henry C. Smith entertained informally at bridge, last Thursday evening, Major and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Lieut. Ben Lear and Miss Bruce. Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening spent.

Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen entertained a number of their friends last Saturday evening, including Capt. and Mrs. Koester, Lieut. Ben Lear and Miss Bruce. Refreshments were served and a pleasant evening spent. Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger playing against Lieutenants Patterson, Reagan, and Miss Bruce, arrived last week from Chicago. She lives in San Francisco, but has spent the summer with relatives. This is not her first visit here, and her friends are glad to welcome her again.

Lieut. Joseph I. McMullen, 15th Cav., has succeeded in organizing a clay pigeon shooting club among the officers, and much interest is being taken in it. Last Saturday afternoon Majors Clark and Wilder, Captains Lindsey, Barnhardt, Kirkpatrick, Smith, Dean and Robbins, Lieutenants Whitside, Reagan, Norton, McMullen, Patterson, and Broadhurst, enjoyed a shoot, the first meeting of the club. Many ladies of the post were invited and took part in the shooting. Miss Bruce shot very well, indeed, even winning the envy of some of the officers present. Lieutenant McMullen is very much gratified at the success of the club.

The usual hop was dispensed with last Saturday evening, but the assembly at the Officers' Club rooms was a very pleasant one. The 15th Cavalry orchestra was present. The most exciting feature of the evening was a match pool game, Lieutenant Lear, Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Barriger playing against Lieutenants Patterson, Reagan, and Miss Bruce. The former side won. A formal hop is planned for next Saturday, and the ladies are making preparations for a supper.

Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen chaperoned a party of young people of the garrison on a horseback ride last Saturday afternoon, going through Burlington and to the lake-shore. Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 15th Cav., who has been attending the wedding of Lieut. Samuel W. Robertson, in Chicago, has returned. Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., will entertain ton of the Episcopal clergy, in his quarters Tuesday. These gentlemen will attend communion at 7:45 a.m. Tuesday and remain with the Chaplain the rest of the day.

Lieut. Robert F. Tate has had his leave extended, and information has reached the post that his father is dead. Lieutenant Tate is at present at Yazoo City, Miss., and will join Troop C, 15th Cav., upon his arrival at this post.

Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., who fractured his arm playing baseball, is now able to perform light duty.

The city of Burlington is having trouble over pure water, but the supply for this garrison is from artesian wells and there is absolutely no danger of pollution. Capt. T. B. Lamoreux opened bids Thursday for two or three new eight-inch tubular wells. Captain Lamoreux has been in Washington and returned to Burlington Monday. His detail expires this month, but it is hoped by all that he may be allowed to remain on his present duty.

The James Russell Lowell Literary Club has organized for the season with the following officers: President, Capt. Ernest Bachman, 27th Batt., F.A.; vice-president, Capt. Private Peoples, 23d; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Benjamin Huff, 27th. The club is under the personal direction of Chaplain W.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, son of late Michael and Mary Sullivan, of Lewiston, Me. Served in Co. A, 1st Cavalry, from 1881 to 1886. When last heard of was serving in Co. D, Davids Island, N.Y., Nov. 20, 1886, under the name of FRANK J. TURNER. Any information concerning him and sent to this office will be to his advantage.

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A strenuous effort will be made by the Navy Department during the coming session of Congress to obtain legislation giving more rank to the civil engineers of the Navy. A recommendation to this effect was made a year or so ago by Admiral Endicott, but nothing was done by Congress. This year a cogent argument will be made to the naval committees on behalf of a bill providing for a corps of civil engineers, to consist probably of four captains, six commanders, eight lieutenant commanders, fourteen lieutenants and eight assistant civil engineers with the rank of lieutenant, J.G. At present the corps has only two captains, two commanders, four lieutenant commanders and twenty-two lieutenants. Much difficulty is being experienced in obtaining men to fill the vacancies in the corps. On January 1 there will be five vacancies in the grade of assistant civil engineer and at the recent examination only three applicants appeared, due to the fact that promotion is so slow in the corps and the officers in it are not commensurately paid for their technical knowledge. The officers of the corps are not given commutation of quarters as are the officers of the Construction Corps. When these facts are presented to Congress it is believed that there will be little difficulty in obtaining remedial legislation.

The President of the United States sailed on the armored cruiser West Virginia, the flagship of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, from Sand Key Light, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, for Hampton Roads on the morning of Oct. 27. While nothing is known at the Navy Department of the President's intentions for the trip, it is said to be the fact that he has ordered the West Virginia, accompanied by her sister ships, the Colorado and Pennsylvania, to make all possible speed to Hampton Roads. In other words, it is generally believed by those who are in touch with the President that there will be a race between the three ships from Key West to Hampton Roads. During the trip the President will undoubtedly occupy the quarters of Rear Admiral Brownson, who will probably share the quarters of Capt. Conway H. Arnold, commanding the West Virginia. The West Virginia, in her final trip, made a speed of over 22 knots, and her sister ships, the Colorado and Pennsylvania, are practically as fast. When the squadron reaches the Virginia capes it will be met by the Dolphin, which will take the President up the Chesapeake and Potomac to Washington, where he is expected to arrive about Oct. 31 or Nov. 1.

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FOREIGN CRITICISMS OF OUR ARMY.

In our issue of Oct. 14 we referred to the unpalatable criticisms of the Berlin Neu Preussische Kreuzzeitung upon our Navy and suggested that, unpleasant as they were, they conveyed a lesson which it would be well for us to heed. This remark is equally applicable to the German criticisms upon our Army, though these are conceived in a spirit of hostility to this country and show an ignorance of facts which would, if understood, have qualified the criticisms. It is not true, for example, that our Army is "rotten" and made up of "miserable material." There is no finer material for soldiers than that selected at our recruiting offices. The men chosen are all American citizens of a high standard, physically, mentally and morally; a fact recognized by foreign observers who have had a closer view of our soldiers than that obtained from the tower of a German newspaper office. Frenchmen have never seen a finer body of men than the American marines who marched through the streets of Paris escorting the body of Paul Jones, and the magnificent fellows who acted as body bearers exhorting from the ladies exclamations of unaffected admiration. If all of the enlisted men of the Navy, Army and Marine Corps are not of equally high quality they will compare favorably with the best troops of any other nation.

It is natural that the humiliating statistics as to desertions in both the Army and Navy should affect military observers abroad, where our peculiar industrial and political conditions are not understood; and where public opinion justly rates desertion among the serious crimes against the State, and does not consider it as a mere change of employment involving nothing more serious than a breach of contract. Were we to attempt to explain to an intelligent German the alarming increase in Army desertions during the past few years, his first question would probably be, "And what does your Government do to apprehend and punish deserters?" a question which it would be difficult to answer satisfactorily. To be sure a reward is offered for the return of deserters, but outside the necessarily limited efforts of the deserters' immediate officers, the Government does not require any particular official to exert himself for their apprehension. So long as the Government itself fails to regard the offense seriously, so long will the American people regard it with indulgence. Were deserters hunted down by a bureau of the Government with the same systematic earnestness which marks the work of certain bureaus of the Treasury and Post Office Departments in the pursuit of other violators of the law, desertions would drop to a minimum. Comparative immunity from apprehension encourages desertion, and breeds in the public mind a widespread idea that the national Government itself regards the offense with magnanimous leniency. The great American public must be educated to appreciate the heroic character of forsaking the colors, whether in peace or war.

Criticism as to the age of our senior naval officers may be applied equally well to the senior regimental grades of our Army. While certain colonels of Infantry are comparatively young men, judged by past standards, those of Cavalry and Artillery have entered their grades at an age beyond that of war-efficiency. Again, many of the captains of Infantry and Cavalry should have received their promotions five years back, and their retention in a subordinate grade is prejudicial to military efficiency. Worse still; unless some progressive system of compulsory annual retirements is speedily put in operation in the Army, somewhat on the line already adopted in the Navy, such stagnation will result as will put all previous records to shame. Special legislation increasing certain grades is but a temporary measure which sooner or later brings promotion to a standstill. A healthy and uniform flow of promotion must be maintained in the field officers' grades, or the Army will suffer from dry rot. Perhaps this may be a charitable interpretation of our foreign contemporary's characterization of the Army as "rotten."

In a commercial country, detached from the great



world Powers, the people at large become so completely absorbed in private enterprises during times of peace that the needs of the Regular Army and the necessity of having it always in a state of readiness for emergency is lost sight of excepting by the handful of officers who are charged with the immediate administration. The aim of these officers is properly to secure the best state of preparation for war with the means at their disposal, so that the transition from peace to war, or "mobilization," may be effected in the briefest period of time with the greatest possible efficiency. The questions of vital importance to secure efficiency in our military establishment to-day and dependent upon Congressional action are:

1. An enlisted reserve, or provision of men for mobilization purposes. The United States alone of all great nations reduces the regular military establishment to about one-half the field service of war strength by skeletonizing all units (regiments, battalions and companies), and makes no provision of men for such units when called into service.

2. A regular and uniform system of promotion for officers by seniority, requiring officers in all grades to be mentally, morally and physically qualified therefor.

3. A commissioned reserve.

4. Reorganization and segregation of Coast and Field Artillery.

5. A Quartermaster and Subsistence Service Corps.

6. Increased pay for certain enlisted grades.

7. A Chief of Cavalry and a Chief of Infantry.

8. Annual mobilization schemes with periodical organization of brigade, division and corps units, with maneuvers for the practical instruction of all organized troops, including the organized State militia.

Owing to the fact that these measures are not provided for, our regular forces would, if mobilization were ordered to-day, be confronted with conditions that prevailed in 1898—regiments more or less depleted of officers, hurriedly increased in enlisted strength by from 50 to 100 per cent. of green recruits, with many of the best and most efficient enlisted men detailed on special work which takes them away from the firing line and duty with their company units. But for the leaven of trained officers, small though it is, such regular regiments would be little better than raw volunteers who, at least, have a full complement of commissioned officers.

When we recall the heroic sacrifices and unselfish devotion of the American people, made manifest during all our periods of great national peril, the sincere student of history must realize, whether he be prejudiced against us as a nation or not, that the great masses of our citizens are truly patriotic. But there is another aspect to foreign eyes, which, though offensive to our national self-esteem, reveals some disagreeable truths. General Upton shows the number of desertions and stay-at-homes as the Civil War progressed, and the humiliating number of malingerers and shirkers in the hospitals as the Union reverses increased. Patriotism had reached such a low ebb in the third year of the great war that the conscription of European governments was resorted to; and history records the bitter antagonism with which a supposedly patriotic people received this very necessary measure—a measure already in successful operation in the Southern Confederacy. Another blow to our national vanity, which must shatter in a degree some popular traditions of American patriotism, is the fact shown by recent statistics that the aggregate enlistment bounties paid by our Government since the Revolutionary War to stimulate patriotism in great national crises, exceeds over a billion of dollars.

The prolonged series of reverses which England experienced during the great Boer War, has caused that country to very seriously consider the question of conscription, although the English people naturally consider themselves quite as patriotic as ourselves. And in our own case, the thought must arise whether, if confronted by such tremendous sacrifices of blood and treasure as was entailed upon both combatants in the recent Russo-Japanese War, our own country would have stood the "test by fire," under a military system founded on pure patriotism. Patriotism alone will not win wars, else the long-suffering Boers would have gained the day; and even as with the Japanese, where patriotism existed to almost a fanatical degree, it required systematic organization and military genius of a high order to win ultimate success.

Like England, another country of free institutions and great industrial resources, the people of the United States persistently refuse to consider the question of military preparedness, and are satisfied to accept the popular idea of tremendous commercial resources as constituting readiness for war. In the great international questions which this nation will in the future more than ever be called on to consider, effective naval and military forces will be the factors more important than mere resources. The great English soldier, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, aptly says: "A terrible lesson awaits the nation whose soldiers find themselves opposed to equally brave but better trained opponents on the field of battle. No amount of money, no national sacrifices will then avail, for modern warfare moves fast and time lost in peace can never be made up during the stress of campaign." Foreign criticism of our military methods may not be pleasant, but it will prove wholesome if we have the good sense to learn the lesson it teaches.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army decides that there is no legal objection to the payment to an Indian who apprehends a deserter the usual reward.

NELSON AND TRAFALGAR.

Now that the bones of Paul Jones rest at Annapolis the contrast between the treatment of our naval heroes of the Revolution and England's glorification of Nelson is not quite so humiliating as it might otherwise have been. Still we cannot forget that, so far as any action of the representatives of our Government is concerned, Jones would have been buried like a dog in a ditch. It was the generosity of a Frenchman, making good the neglect of our minister to France, Gouverneur Morris, that made possible the preservation of the remains of Jones in such a condition that they could be found and recognized more than a century after his death, and it is to the generosity and enterprise of a private citizen of America that we are indebted for their recovery from an unhonored and forgotten grave.

Not so has England dealt with the memory of her Nelson. True, the victory in which Nelson won his fame was of grander dimensions than any with which the memory of John Paul Jones is associated, but each of these heroes did like noble service to the country to which he acknowledged allegiance, and both displayed the highest qualities of the naval commander.

Paul Jones had his defects of character, but so did Nelson, and they much resembled each other in their personal weaknesses. Jones found favor with the ladies as did Nelson, but there was no Lady Hamilton scandal in his life. If he was vain, so was Nelson. Croker in his diary reports a conversation with Wellington in which the Iron Duke said: "Soon after I returned from India I went to the Colonial office in Downing street, and there I was shown into the little waiting room on the right hand, where I found, also waiting to see the Secretary of State, a gentleman, whom from his likeness to his pictures and the loss of an arm, I immediately recognized as Lord Nelson. He could not know who I was, but he entered at once into conversation with me, if I can call it conversation, for it was almost all on his side and all about himself, and in really a style so vain and so silly as to surprise and almost disgust me."

Later on, as Wellington goes on to say, Nelson discovered with whom he was talking and "he was altogether a different man, both in manner and matter. All that I had thought a charlatan style had vanished, and he talked of the state of the country and of the aspect and probabilities of affairs on the Continent, with a good sense and knowledge of subjects both at home and abroad that surprised me equally and more agreeably than the first part of our interview had done; in fact, he talked like an officer and a statesman. I saw enough to be satisfied that he was really a very superior man; but certainly a more sudden and complete metamorphosis I never saw." This was, of course, before Trafalgar or Waterloo.

Most men have two characters and it is not unnatural that Morris, a man of aristocratic feeling, should not have taken kindly to the democratic Jones, a sympathizer with the spirit of the French revolutionists; but this could not excuse the neglect of the dead Paul Jones, for which this country has so much cause to blush.

This is England's day of rejoicing and all of the world can rejoice with her. Even France, no longer monarchical or imperial; no longer overshadowed by the fame of the Corsican, must realize how much better it has been for her that Nelson won at Trafalgar and so defeated Napoleon's great scheme for the invasion and humiliation of England.

As for Nelson, he was not, as some have believed, "a mere random fighter"; he was a consummate tactician, and his victories were rendered complete by a marvelous skill far more rare and valuable than any display of bravery. He realized, as Paul Jones did, that "the greater force lies in the attack." As to the battle in which his career culminated, Rawson says: "No naval battle has been fought on such a scale, with such great losses, and with such far-reaching consequences. The gladness of the result, after many years of waiting, tended to drive out of mind the 'vast horror' of that tragic day, when the ocean was strewn with fragments of great ships and so many brave men relinquished their lives, torn by frightful missiles or engulfed in the all-devouring sea. It was then the naval power of the continent was annihilated, and Britannia arose in very truth, the mistress of the Seas."

The loss of the British at Trafalgar was 449 killed and 1,241 wounded, but not one of Nelson's ships struck to the enemy. The French had 1,155 wounded and 3,373 killed and drowned. The unknown loss of the Spaniards is supposed to increase the total of the allies to over 7,000. Of the thirty-three allied vessels, fourteen with Villeneuve and nineteen with Gravina, ten escaped to Cadiz. Nelson and Collingwood commanded twenty-seven vessels with 2,148 guns; the allies had 2,626 guns. Such in brief is the story of the battle whose centenary was celebrated in England on Saturday, Oct. 21, with universal rejoicing.

The long experience of Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, U.S.A., the present Paymaster General, as company commander and as paymaster, make his recommendations of marked value. That recommending an increase in the commutation of quarters of officers on duty without troops is timely and urgent. His views on details from the line to the pay department are valuable and show clearly that a successful paymaster must be a constant student of the literature of the department. No one thing has entailed more labor and presented more vexing questions than the settlement of the clothing accounts of enlisted men. The present method is unscientific, inexact, and in its application to cases other than routine presents

numerous difficulties. On this subject General Dodge makes a recommendation which we unhesitatingly commend to the thorough consideration of the War Department. The system under which settlements are now made presents manifest inequalities. The method proposed by the Paymaster General completely eliminates these inequalities.

The action of the Secretary of the Navy in approving the minority report of the Board on Construction and ordering the Rhode Island and Virginia to be tried by the standardized-screw method is explained by the decision filed by him Oct. 9. In this Secretary Bonaparte said: "It seems clear that the Department decided in June last that the standardized-screw method was more desirable in official trials than the method previously in use, and the Department finds nothing in the papers submitted to it, in connection with the matters under consideration, which tends to show either that the conclusion thus reached was erroneous at the time, or that a different conclusion would be properly reached now. The mere fact that most, or even all, vessels had been previously tested in one particular way does not seem to the Department sufficient to cast any doubt on the authority of the Secretary of the Navy to prescribe the form of the trial test, in view of the language of the contracts. The contractors are entitled to a fair test; that is, to one which will determine, with as little liability to error as possible, the actual speed attained by the vessel. It does not seem to the Department that they are entitled to anything more, and the standardized-screw method is understood by the Department to be the one best calculated to thus determine the actual speed of the vessel. The Department, however, considers the contractors entitled to have deep enough water at the place selected for the trial to enable them to make the best showing which their engines can, and, if it be the fact that the course used for the standardized-screw trials of the cruiser Charleston had not sufficient depth of water for this purpose, a different course ought to be chosen. If the method of test imposes upon the contractors a greater expense than might be reasonably expected by them when they entered into the contracts, this circumstance may, perhaps, furnish a foundation for an appeal on their part to the liberality of Congress, but ought not to affect the action of the Department upon the questions now before it.

We much doubt whether the coming Congress will be disposed to adopt any of the various schemes for organizing an Army reserve, unless it can be shown that this will not impose any additional burden upon the public treasury. Any measure that does not recognize the claim of some of the National Guard organizations, that they furnish all the reserve that is needed, is likely to be opposed by organized militia. The General Staff is considering the measure proposed by Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cav. General Chaffee was not satisfied with it and has referred it to a special committee of the General Staff for further consideration. We shall hear more of it later on. The National Guardsmen who oppose the formation of a reserve of discharged soldiers and marines argue that, if any money is paid out of the national treasury for a reserve force, it should go to them. It may be well to say in this connection, for the benefit of one of our critics, that the application of the term militia, or "organized militia," to the National Guard records with the terminology of the present law. All militiamen are not National Guardsmen, as for example, the Massachusetts "Volunteer Militia," but the term "organized militia," or "militia" for short, is properly applied to all the organizations of State troops.

General Chaffee has referred to the General Staff in full committee the report of the sub-committee of five General Staff officers on the highly important question of Artillery Corps reorganization. The General has read the reports submitted by this sub-committee, but proposes that the matter shall be taken up and carefully discussed by the General Staff before being submitted to the Secretary. As will be recalled, this question of the reorganization of the Artillery Corps of the Army was first brought up by President Roosevelt in communication addressed to Gen. J. P. Story, at that time Chief of Artillery. General Story made a long and comprehensive report on the matter which we published in full at the time. Both the President and Secretary Taft are thoroughly convinced that there is urgent need for reorganization in the Artillery and this question of Artillery increase and organization will probably form the subject of a special communication by the President to the Congress during the forthcoming session.

It is believed at the Navy Department that Congress will this session do something to equalize the pay of officers of the Navy. This matter of Navy pay has been under consideration for some time now and the promise has been made to the Navy Department by prominent members of the two naval committees of Congress that some action will be taken during the forthcoming session looking to placing all officers of the Navy on the Army pay status. This would mean the removal of the fifteen per cent. difference between the sea and shore pay of an officer, that all officers, both of the line and staff of the Navy, would receive commutation of quarters under like conditions with their brethren in the Army and that the pay of the staff and line of the Navy would be equalized. Much injustice in the matter of pay is now being done the Navy and the matter certainly should be acted upon by Congress without delay.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL, U.S.N.

Surgeon General Presley M. Rixey, U.S.N., in his annual report embodies the following recommendations in addition to those noted in these columns Oct. 21: That the number of pharmacists be increased to fifty. That action be taken to meet the needs for modern naval hospitals at Charleston, S.C.; Guantanamo, Cuba; at the naval training station on the Great Lakes; at Culebra, W.I.; at Portsmouth, N.H.; at Olongapo, P.I.; at League Island, Pa.; at Newport, R.I.; and at Puget Sound, Wash. Recommendation is also made for better hospitals at Norfolk, Va., and Pensacola, Fla.

In the course of an earnest plea for hospital ships the Surgeon General says: "The mistaken idea that a hospital ship is intended for the care of surgical cases incident to battle is entertained in some quarters, but this should be corrected. The fact is that, if properly equipped, she would serve as a convenient and readily accessible naval hospital, ready for the care of all cases of sickness, surgical or medical, including infectious diseases, which might arise on the various vessels. Should the accumulation of sick beyond her capacity to properly care for them necessitate transfer to a naval-base hospital, a hurried run to the nearest base hospital would be made under circumstances of a minimum of discomfort and harm to the sick, with prompt return to her legitimate sphere of action. So far as the bureau is advised, the medical officers in the fleet are of one opinion as to the need and desirability of a hospital ship to serve with the fleet. With knowledge of the wholly inadequate accommodations at any place south of Norfolk, Va., and to insure proper care for the sick afloat, the bureau last fall urgently recommended that the hospital ship *Relief*, whose repairs had been completed and whose medical outfit had been assembled at Mare Island, in readiness for immediate use, be brought around to the Atlantic seaboard and be utilized during the winter maneuvers. The adverse decision of the Department on this recommendation deprived the bureau of the opportunity to demonstrate her value and utility under conditions of peace to the fleet. No reason for a change of its views on this subject has been apparent to the bureau, and it is again recommended that this vessel be made available for co-operation in the coming winter maneuvers in the north Atlantic. It should not be overlooked that the duty performed by her would furnish an opportunity for valuable training to the Hospital Corps as well as the medical staff in service conditions on a hospital ship, and thereby better fit them for the added labors and responsibilities incident thereto to be met in time of war."

The Surgeon General recommends the employment of dentists for the Navy. Regarding the sanitary problems involved in new constructions, he remarks: "The greatest efficiency of the personnel is in large part dependent upon its being maintained in a condition of robust health. Sanitary considerations should invariably receive due prominence and have legitimate influence. It is therefore recommended that the Department direct that in connection with all new and permanent constructions in which the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps are to live, reference of the plans of such to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery previous to construction be made for an opinion and recommendation upon such matters as may be of sanitary moment."

As to the employment of women nurses the Surgeon General says: "That women nurses are by natural endowment and aptitude superior to male nurses for much of the duty required in the care of sick and injured men is generally admitted. Every war of modern times has demonstrated this fact. The Medical Department of the Army is now provided with a corps of trained women nurses, and their adaptability to service conditions and efficiency in institutions under military control have been fully established, as shown by the official reports from the office of the Surgeon General of the Army. Their services would be most useful in the naval hospitals, insuring for the sick of the Navy as careful nursing as is now given to the sick of the Army. Valuable assistance, moreover, in teaching and training the men of the Hospital Corps their special duties of attendance on the sick could be rendered by them, and, in the event of war, besides being utilized on hospital ships, they could, in large part, take the place of the men in the naval hospitals, thereby releasing the latter for service with the force afloat where they would be needed. In the opinion of the bureau, provision should be made for one superintendent of nurses to supervise the discipline of the corps, and as many chief nurses, nurses, and reserve nurses as may be needed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. In time of peace the number of such trained women nurses would be very small, but the organization should be such as to admit of ready expansion to meet extraordinary needs without delay or confusion. The recommendation of the Bureau that Congress be asked to authorize the appointment of trained women nurses has heretofore met with the approval of the Department, but necessary legislation has so far failed of enactment. The bureau renews its recommendation that legislation authorizing the employment of trained women nurses for the Navy be requested of Congress."

REPORT OF PAYMASTER GENERAL, U.S.N.

One of the most interesting features of the annual report of the Paymaster General of the Navy is the plea it makes for legislation providing for the retirement of paymasters' clerks in the Navy for age or disability as now provided by law for other officers. Paymaster General Harris renews the recommendation for such legislation contained in his report last year which was embodied in a bill subsequently introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hale. "The present anomalous position of paymasters' clerks in the Navy," says the Paymaster General, "could not be more aptly illustrated than by the sad case of Henry O. Metius, who lost his life in the Bennington disaster. No right to pension, no hope of retirement, none of the privileges which pertain to all other officers—just hard work is their lot, with absolutely nothing to look forward to except to wear out or rust out, or perchance, to die in the line of duty, leaving no provision for dependent ones. Something should, out of simple justice, be done for paymasters' clerks as soon as possible."

The Comptroller's interpretation of the laws governing the execution of formal contracts has necessitated a radical change in the method of evidencing the purchase of supplies, with the result that the amount of paper work has been greatly increased. The Paymaster General therefore recommends such revision of the law as will permit of the method formerly in use—the signed proposal of the successful bidder and the signed acceptance of his offer being considered sufficient evidence of a contract—

without resorting to the elaborate formalities at present prescribed.

In view of the constant demand during the year from practically every station and bureau for increased allotments under the naval supply fund, it is recommended that the amount set aside for that fund be immediately increased from \$2,700,000 to \$5,000,000 and that the proceeds of all sales of condemned stores be turned over to the fund instead of being converted into the Treasury. It is pointed out that unless the naval supply fund is increased as recommended it will become necessary to take a step backward by limiting the application of the fund even more than at present, thus necessitating the purchase of small quantities of the same articles in separate lots, and, of course, at higher prices.

Noting the fact that there are certain services which under business usage can be procured only by making payment in advance, it is pointed out that the Navy Department cannot rent postoffice boxes, one law directing the postal authorities to collect rents in advance while another law prohibits disbursing officers from making payments in advance. It is therefore recommended that Section 3648, Revised Statutes, be amended to correct this.

The Paymaster General states that the recent adoption of the merit system and competitive examinations for filling vacancies in the pay corps marks a distinct improvement and one which promises to popularize the Service, and, at the same time, secure the very best material from all over the United States. The twenty-three assistant paymasters last commissioned were all chosen on the basis of individual merit alone; and their subsequent work at the school of instruction (where they were given a seven-weeks' course in military drills and the practical work of a pay officer) showed the wisdom of establishing such a school and the desirability of its continuance until such time, at least, as the corps attains its authorized strength.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO U.S.M.A.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy consists of a brief review of conditions at West Point by the board as a whole, and reports from the following special committees into which the board was divided in order to simplify the work: Fiscal affairs, buildings and grounds, instruction, discipline and hygiene, arms and equipment. The board desires to express its opinion that the management of the Academy, both in discipline and efficiency, is all that could be desired. The Superintendent and the heads of the various departments are not only well qualified to discharge their duties in an efficient manner, but, without exception, they are possessed of pride in their work and a devotion to their various duties that are producing satisfactory results in the general features as well as the endless detail of the work at the Academy.

The recommendations of the special committees, all of which are approved by the board as a whole, are as follows:

That in prescribing the physical requirements for admission to the Academy the minimum height of five feet three inches at the minimum age of seventeen years be increased with a corresponding increase in weight and chest measurement, the minimum of height and weight to be increased with increase of age. That the officer detailed to the head of the department of ordnance and gunnery, while so serving, shall have the title of professor and the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel. That the senior surgeon be made a member of the Academic Board. That a master of the horse or similar officer be appointed to hold office subject to the will of the Superintendent. That civilian teachers be employed for the public schools on the reservation.

High praise is awarded to Capt. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., a master of the sword, for his work as instructor in athletics. The report also includes the following: "We unhesitatingly declare that at no time since this Military Academy was established have instruction and discipline been more efficiently and satisfactorily conducted than during the past year by the present administration. The progress made by all the classes has been eminently gratifying in all the studies in which they have been engaged. We also commend the present administration for the high state of discipline which has been maintained at the Academy during the past year. We also commend the present graduating class for the part it has taken in bringing about this satisfactory state of affairs. That the practice of 'hazing' has been abolished is largely due to the efforts of this graduating class, and it is hoped that this objectionable practice will not again be revived. Your committee believes that the regulations exempting from examination students who have been proficient in their work throughout the year has proved of great value, because of the effect it has in stimulating students to keep up a high standard throughout the entire year. This is borne out by the statements of different professors in regard to the present graduating class."

PROVING GUNS AT INDIAN HEAD.

Anyone desiring an illustrated Service paper will find it in the numbers of *Leslie's Weekly* for Oct. 12 and 19. The issue of Oct. 12 contains twenty-one illustrations of Navy and Army subjects. One of these is a full-page picture of the scene at the rush for dinner of the New York Navy Yard, where hundreds of hungry workmen employed in constructing the new battleship Connecticut are seen hurrying to their mid-day meal at the sound of the bell. Fifteen illustrations accompany an article on the Indian Head proving ground by Mrs. C. R. Miller. In the number of Oct. 19 are thirty illustrations of naval and military subjects, including portraits of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N.; Capt. T. C. McLaine, U.S.N., and the Roosevelt trophy crew of the torpedo-boat destroyer Paul Jones. From Mrs. Miller's article we take the extracts that follow:

"Much interest attaches to the naval proving grounds at Indian Head because of recent tests made there to determine the resisting power of armored cruisers of the Tennessee class, with projectiles loaded with various kinds of explosives. The novel target was a structure built to imitate exactly the side of the Tennessee, with decks and bulkheads complete. The results of the tests, in this particular instance, were reported as being extremely satisfactory. Indian Head is an isolated spot down in Charles County, Maryland. It is hard to realize that such a wild, uncultivated country exists so near the capital city, for this queer-named place is only twenty-four miles from Washington. Here the United States Government owns a tract of twelve hundred acres of land situated on the left bank of the Potomac River. The reservation is known as the Navy proving grounds, and in the valley on the river front the great guns which

dot the decks of Uncle Sam's battleships are given their first trial. The place is practically closed except to the Federal officers and employees, as only the Government boat is allowed to make a landing. Five hundred men are employed, three hundred and fifty of these being negroes.

"Six officers live on the reservation, which is one of the few naval stations where the gold-laced, brass-buttoned uniform is laid aside for civilian dress. There is also an absence of the woman typewriter, all the office work being done by young men. In fact, outside of the wives of three officers, whose homes are on the hill some distance from the guns, the place is an Eveless Eden. Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Dieffenbach, the inspector in charge, is a bachelor and keeps house in a pretty cottage overlooking the river. Two bull terriers are his constant companions, and as I walked with him to a bluff overlooking the valley of guns, his whole makeup suggested Prince Bismarck—not in age, for the inspector is still a young man, but in his gentleness toward the dogs as they begged to be petted, his patience in explaining the why and wherefore of the tests, his quick questions and firm orders to the men, with whom he is unusually popular, and, above all, in his marvelous knowledge of the great fighting machines, which were spread out at our feet.

"A gun is discharged many times during its tests, and last year ten thousand shots were fired in proving two hundred and seventy-five guns. This did not include small arms. The first trial of cannon is a dangerous experiment, and accidents are liable to happen. A few years ago a colored man had his head blown off by the explosion of a six-pounder, and projectiles from the guns sometimes perform queer antics. Special precaution is taken to minimize the number and extent of these accidents by the use of a siren whistle, which announces, five minutes before the performance actually takes place, the fact that a test is to be made, thus affording the workmen a chance to seek shelter. The whistle can be heard for at least a mile, and the inhabitants are prepared for the concussion, which is little short of an earthquake. Plastering in the houses frequently falls, and in this line the inspector's home seems to be a particular target. Windows, too, are often broken, and to avoid this a material known as fiberloid is being substituted for the glass panes. Pressed metal is also used to take the place of plastering, and makes a very pretty room. Somehow the inhabitants have become accustomed to the noise, and a young man working at his books will not even look up when a window nearby is shattered.

"On the edge of the river a plate of the thinnest armor, such as is used for torpedoboats, has been set up as a fuse tester. Loaded and fused shells are fired against this plate and the bursts observed. Before this can be done a clear range of at least seven miles down the river must be had. Fuse testing is greatly hampered by the numerous river craft, especially in the fishing season.

"If the armor used in the construction of any battleship should subsequently prove imperfect, or a gun, after being placed in service, should by reason of any defect explode, it certainly could not be charged to a lack of thorough and efficient testing; for one witnessing these experiments must be impressed with the idea that Uncle Sam leaves nothing undone to equip his gallant sailors with the best and safest weapons skill and science can provide."

HOW NELSON FOUGHT AT TRAFALGAR.

The purpose of the author of the series of articles in the London Times, entitled "Trafalgar and the Nelson Touch," is to prove that at Trafalgar Nelson held substantially to his original plan of battle and did not altogether abandon the idea of a single line of battle. Nelson's Secret Memorandum, dated Oct. 9, was communicated to Collingwood on that date, and to the other officers later. It provided for a battle formation in two lines of sixteen ships each, with an advanced squadron of eight fast two-deckers, which could join either line if wanted, and the two lines were to preserve their "order of sailing" in the attack. This innovation was expressly designed to "make the business decisive," by preventing the enemy from slipping away while the British fleet was trying to form a line of battle during the short hours of an October day. Should the attack be from to windward, at it was, the memorandum directs that the divisions of the British fleet shall be brought "nearly within gunshot of the enemy's center." Then the lee line would "most probably" be ordered to bear up together, and to cut through the enemy's line, beginning from the twelfth ship from his rear. The rest of the enemy's fleet was to be left to the management of the Commander-in-Chief, who will endeavor to take care that the movements of the second in command are as little interrupted as is possible."

It is clear that the memorandum was not followed literally, but the Times correspondent contends that the lee line did act almost exactly as the memorandum prescribed and that the action of the weather column, as well as that of the lee column, was in essential agreement with the spirit of the memorandum. Whatever changes Nelson may have made he made no such essential change as a "perpendicular attack" by his own column would have involved. In concluding his series of six articles the Times critic says of Nelson: "He adapted his dispositions to the altered situation with as little modification as possible, not, I would suggest, in any blind adherence to a preconceived plan, but because he saw, with that instant and sure glance of his, that the original plan might still be made to serve in all its essential features, and that any attempt to readjust it must lose precious time on a day that was all too short, and in weather which was only too likely to play him false, if he once let the opportunity slip. Hence, so far as I can judge, the original plan was carried out as exactly and as completely as the altered situation permitted. The rear was attacked and crushed almost exactly as Nelson had intended. While this was being done, the van and center were contained, both being rendered immobile during the first critical moments of the onslaught, not so much by the indecision or incapacity of the enemy as by the surprise and confusion which Nelson intended to instill, and did instill, into his mind. Villeneuve said, as Blackwood records, 'that he never saw anything like the irresistible line of our ships; but that of the Victory supported by the Neptune and Téméraire was what he could not have foreseen any conception of.' That is the exact note of stupefaction which Nelson designed to evoke, and from the mention of these particular ships I infer that the moment indicated is that at which these ships first opened fire from their port broadsides, while 'passing down the enemy's line.' Finally, a pell-mell battle was certainly brought about, and that, as we know, was precisely what Nelson wanted. 'Should the enemy close,' he wrote in

the memorandum, 'I have no fears as to the result.' He had so ordered matters that they must close.

"It is all very well for Captain Mahan to say, 'Thus, as Ivanhoe at the instant of the encounter in the lists shifted his lance from the shield to the casque of the Templar, so Nelson, at the moment of engaging, changed the details of his plan,' and then, by diagram and description, to attribute dispositions to Nelson which point to no mere modification of detail, but to a fundamental change of principle. That is a very pretty gloss to put on a very ugly situation. Ivanhoe was fighting in single combat. He had no one to consider but himself. Nelson had in his keeping the fate of his country, the confidence, the loyalty, the devoted affection of officers who knew his plans and were ready to die in executing them. How could he be said not to have betrayed that trust, if he jeopardized his country's fate by deceiving those who had so trusted him, and impaired even their tried efficiency by expecting them, without a word of notice or warning, to execute a plan of which they had never even heard? We have no right to judge by results in this case. If this is a true account of the battle, it was indeed a pell-mell battle with a vengeance—a mere gambler's throw, which success might condone but could never justify. Few admirals have ever taken their officers so fully into their confidence as Nelson did. He gave them what he could of his own strength, and in return gathered all theirs into himself. Others have kept their own counsel and taught their officers, when in action, merely to look for their signals and obey them. Each method has its merits, but there can be no compromise between the two. To abandon a plan of action carefully explained beforehand, and well understood by everyone concerned, and to substitute for it another which has never been explained at all, is to combine the disadvantages of both methods in the most disastrous fashion, and virtually to proclaim that tactics are of no account at all, that one way of fighting a battle is just as good as another way, especially if those who are to fight it do not know in the least how it is going to be fought. Surely the moral evidence against a Nelson doing this is far more overwhelming than the most cogent of circumstantial evidence ever could be. Those who hold this belief must reconcile it, if they can, with his last noble signal, 'England expects that every man will do his duty,' with his last dying words, 'Thank God I have done my duty. For myself I cannot.'

ENGINEERING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVY.

There have been some important developments recently in the naval engineering situation. Rear Admiral C. W. Rae, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has taken up the question of the training of officers for engineer duty in a very exhaustive manner in his annual report, which will soon be published. He says that either it will be necessary to re-establish an Engineer Corps in the Navy or form an Engineer Corps within the line of the Navy. Not being in favor of the re-establishment of an Engineer Corps, he recommends that a certain proportion of line officers—one in ten in the grade of lieutenant and above—be permanently detailed for engineering duty; also that as an incentive to officers doing engineer duty it be absolutely decided that no officer so permanently detailed holding the rank of commander or above shall perform sea duty and that lieutenant commanders so detailed shall only be sent to sea as fleet engineer officers and when so serving shall be on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the fleet. Admiral Rae recommends that volunteers for detail be called for from the lots of ten line officers. If more than one officer volunteer in any one lot he recommends that an examination be held for the purpose of selecting the officer best qualified. If there are no volunteers in any lot of ten officers he recommends that the Navy Department select an officer and assign him to engineer duty irrespective of his wishes. Oct. 12 a letter was addressed by the Engineer-in-Chief to Lieut. Comdr. W. Ryan, U.S.N., saying: "The recommendations contained in your report of Oct. 11 regarding a course of instruction in engineering for officers detailed to this bureau for such duty are hereby approved, and you will please be governed by the same in charge of the instruction of these officers."

The recommendations are that a general course of instruction be provided for officers ordered to engineering duty and that they be allowed to select the subjects they are most deficient in, or in which they wish to specialize as long as this does not interfere with the general course. This course is to include the following subjects: Machine design, as given in text books, but more particularly the methods used by the bureau, to include the powering of vessels, space and weight occupied and general design, detail of design of all parts, and visits to model tank at navy yard; sketches and computations to be made by all officers; the reading of text books and current literature; processes of manufacture, inspection and testing of materials and visits to places of manufacture and work of inspection and testing under the supervision of inspectors at such places. Officers to be ordered as assistant inspectors for short intervals to become familiar with the work at various places, and to actually perform the work of inspection while there; visits to various shipbuilding yards, engine building works, boiler manufacturing establishments, places of manufacture of various pumps, blowers, ice machines, air compressors, gas engines, turbines, and all works building auxiliary machinery; those officers selecting a special course to be sent for longer periods to places manufacturing the special machinery to be studied; officers to be sent to various building yards as assistants to inspectors when work of particularly interesting character is in progress; instruction in various instruments used in engineering investigations and tests; orders to the contractors' trials of all naval vessels and to such other trials or tests of marine engines and boilers as are considered of sufficient importance; data to be actually taken and all computations made and results recorded; study of text books on the care and management of machinery, with talks and questions on care and repairs.

Each officer under instruction is to keep a journal and a "data book" in which to record his observations. An examination of these books will determine whether he is making proper use of his opportunities. If not he will be dropped from the course.

The junior officers to be detailed for "instruction in steam engineering," are: Lieuts. F. Morrison and C. A. Gardiner, Ensigns Wm. Norris, A. S. Kibbee, W. R. Raudenbush, F. W. Osburn, and W. W. Smith.

The Engineer-in-Chief asks that Ensigns C. C. Moses, A. T. Brisbin, H. McL. Walker, and F. H. Sadler, who have been recommended for duty at specific stations, be directed to proceed to Washington, D.C., and report to him for instruction.

It is the wish of this bureau that these junior officers be given the opportunity to pursue the specially arranged

course of engineer study, uninterrupted by any other routine official duty, and also to gain, by constant and close contact with the bureau and its drafting room, the leading points of present naval engineering practice and design, visiting at certain times, with their instructor, Lieutenant Commander Bryan, the principal shipbuilding and engineering firms and manufacturing plants doing work for the Navy.

LESSONS OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A writer in the Yacht, considering the practical lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, points out that the Russian ships went down not by gradually sinking, but by capsizing by the bows with the suddenness of the Victoria disaster. They were too heavy in their upper works, their margin of stability was too small. They had a considerable angle of rolling, and were over-loaded with coal, while that which they used was taken first from the lower bunkers. The result was that they presented conditions eminently conducive to capsizing in a seaway. It was only necessary for a few large projectiles to make holes near the waterline, or in the deck, and the result was that, as the ship rolled, water entered, and very soon the margin of stability was destroyed. In effect there appears to have been no penetration of the thick waterline armor, and therefore the writer thinks steel of 8.6 inches would suffice for the waterline of French ships, and 7.8 inches for the higher range, the latter being carried higher amidships. The ram is pronounced to be useless and a danger, while the heavy military masts with their great tops, which are such a feature in French ships, must be suppressed, and in future there must only be light signal masts for range-finders and searchlights. So much damage was done to the steering gear of the Russian ships, says the writer, that very great care must be devoted to protecting the arrangements as much as possible, while they must be very solidly constructed. Another matter which must occupy attention is the securing of proper draught for the furnaces when the funnels are damaged. Turning to larger questions, the writer points out that if the "guerre de course" is the object, homogeneous division of vessels must be employed, as was practiced by the Corsairs of the seventeenth century, and the idea of employing single ships must be given up. Again, a fleet shut up in a port is fatally reduced to impotence and often to destruction. A fleet must never serve to protect a port, the contrary being necessary even when a fleet may be there repairing or taking in stores. "The duty of the fleet is to seek the enemy's fleet and destroy it. If the fleet cannot pursue this course it is absolutely useless."

SUBMARINES AND SUBMERSIBLES.

Discussing the loss of two diving types of submarines, the British A-8 and the French Farfadet, the London Naval and Military Record says: "The lack of longitudinal stability is the cause of the disasters. Slight stability is the basic principle of the diving submarine. Great stability is the basic principle of the even-keel submersible. When running submerged the diving submarine is so delicately poised that finely-adjusted ballast tanks are necessary to avoid uncontrolled plunges with shifting of torpedo weights, and even gasoline tanks must be filled with water to compensate for oil used. The submersible runs on an even keel, and is not affected by changing of weights, and so has no fine adjustment of compensating tanks. The submarine craft is quite cranky when running upon the surface, on account of its instability and cigar-shaped hull, which penetrates the sea in such a manner as to pile up the water upon the nose and cause a very perceptible downward bow pull when running awash. This downward bow pull increases with speed and depth of submergence. Without doubt this downward bow pull was the cause of the unexplainable dive of the A-8. Combined with this downward bow pull there was doubtlessly a heeling motion, caused by currents, swells, or movements of the crew—any one of which would affect the transverse stability of the diving craft, which has a very small metacentric height transversely. The combination of these two forces would account for the craft being found at five degrees by the head, and listed to port. It may be possible to develop a superstructure for the cigar-shaped hull of the submarine type so that surface speed may be safely maintained in spite of the pronounced downward bow pull, but it is apparent that the A class does not eliminate the bow pull even in cruising trim."

"Without doubt model tank experiments by the Admiralty will result in confirming the official opinion of Rear Admiral O'Neil, U.S.N., who stated that he believed that the submarine boats "have about reached the limit of development to which boats of this type are susceptible." Under-water warfare has excellent chances of practical development on a safe, sure basis, but every navy must follow France in her abandonment of the submarine type for the submersible, as a result of the competitive tests between the submarine Z and the submersible Aigrette."

The London Leader says: "Our American cousins have been accustomed to twit us upon our slow methods. They only give us credit for promptness in hanging people. Certainly in no other country in the world is the interval between the death sentence and its consummation so short as in this country. But we do not keep our gallant defenders so long waiting for the visible recognition of their merit as does the United States. Or, rather, we should add, that we hardly ever do so for it appears that after fifty-three years a hero of the Birkenhead disaster has been rewarded for his gallantry in rescuing a number of women and children from that historic wreck. Mr. Bernard Kilkeary, who has just received the Meritorious Service Medal, with an annuity of £10, is one of the few survivors of the famous troopship wreck. He was at the time in the 43d Regiment. Burns says somewhere: 'The soldier's wealth is honor.' Why should he be kept out of that wealth after a reasonable time has elapsed? After forty-four years the American Government have not yet rectified the anomalies that have arisen in connection with the distribution of medals to the Army and Navy, the officers of the latter being still minus their due rights in this respect while the officers of the Army and the enlisted men of both services are entitled to them by statute law. We entertain no doubt that this injustice will be remedied. There is now in Europe a distinguished naval officer who was a master's mate on board the frigate Cumberland at the time of the memorable action with the Merrimac in March, 1862, when she went down with colors flying with a broadside roaring defiance. Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil displayed great gallantry on that occasion, and has not yet received the

medal of honor which the President is so anxious that he and seventy other officers and ex-officers should have bestowed upon them. Even the influence of the foremost Service paper of America, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has not sufficed to remove this anomaly."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In his remarks upon the finding by the court of inquiry in the case of Pay Director James A. Ring, U.S.N., the Secretary of the Navy says: "The facts brought out by the court are, in the Department's judgment, sufficient to support the findings, and they are accordingly approved, but the recommendation against further proceedings cannot be approved. In fact, it has been a subject of very serious concern to the Department whether the interests of the Service do not demand trial of Pay Director Ring by court-martial for his evident failures of duty disclosed in this record. In view, however, of the court's distinct recommendation against such action, and of the fact that no corrupt motive on the part of Pay Director Ring is shown for his omission to comply with the regulations, the Department concludes upon a view of the whole matter that the interests of the Service would be best served in this particular case by the refusal of his request that he be restored to duty as general storekeeper and by an expression of the Department's dissatisfaction with his official action. The court further finds that personal correspondence on official matters has been held between certain officers, but it does not appear from the evidence that there existed any improper motives on the part of these officers. Such conduct is regarded as, in the language of the court, 'Subversive of discipline' and liable to serious abuse. The court recommends that the Department express its marked disapproval of this method of treating official business. This recommendation will be carried out and letters of admonition will be addressed to the officers concerned, it being regarded as of great importance that the restrictions of the Navy Regulations as to what matters should be avoided in personal correspondence be observed most carefully."

A Philadelphia despatch reports that after fighting a fire in the coal bunkers of the auxiliary cruiser Dixie for eighteen hours, Capt. G. A. Merriam and his men succeeded in extinguishing it on the morning of Oct. 21. The fire started in the middle of 275 tons of coal. The origin is believed to have been spontaneous combustion.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, is a strong advocate of the construction of battleships of at least 18,000 tons displacement, and as much heavier than that as is necessary to accommodate the necessary batteries, armor, machinery and equipment. The Admiral believes that a sea speed of eighteen knots is all that is necessary. He does not believe in the merging of a battleship into a cruiser. In such cases, he says, you lose the good qualities of both types. In the one case you lose the fighting qualities of a battleship and fail to get the speed of the cruiser, and in the other case you sacrifice the speed of the cruiser and fail to get the endurance of the battleship. Admiral Evans favors an increase in the displacement of the 16,000 ton battleships Michigan and South Carolina, authorized by the last Congress but not yet designed, to the point of displacement which would enable them to carry a main battery of 12-inch guns alone. Admiral Evans, after his long experience at sea, believes that a fleet of 20,000 ton ships can be maneuvered as well as a fleet of 15,000 ton ships, and says: "A few years ago the idea of our handling a 15,000 ton ship was considered impossible, but experience has shown that they can be maneuvered as well as 5,000 ton cruisers. The personnel of the ship responds readily to the increase in size. Above 20,000 tons I am not so certain as to this."

The Navy Department will probably be able by the last of November to determine the exact quantity of tobacco which will be required for the coming year. The requirements will be the same as hitherto and it is not improbable that the contract will go to the same firm that obtained the last one.

The Cruiser Squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, composed of the cruisers Colorado, West Virginia and the Pennsylvania, under command of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., which sailed from Newport, R.I., bound for Key West, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, will remain at Key West, with the exception of the flagship West Virginia, until the President leaves New Orleans en route for Hampton Roads.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a cable announcing the arrival of the Monadnock at Canton, China, where she will probably remain for some time to come during the work on boilers and machinery called for by her heavy and continuous service among the Philippine Islands.

The storeship Iris has arrived at Cavite and will remain there until her cargo of stores and ammunition has been discharged. The Iris will return to Mare Island when she leaves Cavite.

The new mess hall at the Naval Academy has been placed in commission, and on Oct. 13 the midshipmen for the first time dined there. The mess hall is a one-story granite structure, its architecture being in keeping with the other buildings of the new Academy, has a seating capacity of about three thousand, and is well lighted and ventilated. The system of serving has been much improved and in the new hall no delays can occur in serving the full complement of diners practically at the same time.

The team from Fort Adams and that of the Mayflower played a game of football on Oct. 20 at Fort Adams, the Mayflower team winning by a score of 11 to 0. The team from the Mayflower far outclassed the team from Fort Adams, and gained ground at will, says a correspondent. The best playing was done by Rau, Peacock, Osborne and Waites for the Mayflower, and the right end and right guard for Fort Adams. The Army team was badly crippled by a game played the day before, some of their best men being unable to play.

The New York Nautical Schoolship St. Marys does not furnish sufficient accommodations, and the American Shipbuilder proposes that she be relieved by the U.S.S. Hartford, Farragut's old flagship, now modernized. Our contemporary says: "The Navy can spare her; the men of the Navy, we believe, would feel proud to see her in the hands of the rising generations who would honor and respect the beloved vessel and strive to emulate the deeds of the famous naval officer who piloted her to victory at New Orleans and at Mobile, and whose memory, coupled with the grand old ship, will last long after his famous flagship shall sail the seas no more, be it as a trainingship or schoolship."

The English now have on the China station only one armored ship carrying a 9.2 B.L. gun. The East Indian Squadron is weaker than the China Squadron, and so is

the Australian. The foreign service stations are now reduced to Africa, India, China, Australia and the Mediterranean; the flag is shown in a sporadic manner in the West Indies and Newfoundland by single cruisers, but has been practically withdrawn from the western, central and south-east coasts of America. Such places as Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, Valparaiso, Lima, San Francisco and Vancouver, formerly frequently visited by British men-of-war, are no longer to have an opportunity to greet them.

The London *Globe* reports that the experiments with Engineer Commander Metcalfe's apparatus for coaling warships under steam at sea are proving increasingly satisfactory as they proceed. It has been found possible with the adapted means now in use to transport from eighty to 100 tons per hour from the collier, and fitted with the Metcalfe gear for experimental purposes, to the warship, while towing the former at the rate of ten knots an hour. The *Times's* Engineering Supplement is publishing a series of special articles on "The Naval Engineer," by Mr. E. S. Fortis, the first of which reviews the evolution of the British naval engineer.

The New floating drydock constructed by the Maryland Steel Company for station at Cavite will leave the Chesapeake Bay for its long trip through the Suez Canal to the Philippines on Dec. 15. Captain Fulham will be in charge of the towing of the dock to the Philippines. He has been at the Navy Department this week in consultation with the officials there, and later went to Solomon's Island and to inspect the dock as she now lies at her moorings. The colliers *Glacier*, *Brutus* and *Caesar* will be used to tow the dock to the Philippines.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has ordered a survey on the gunboat *Bennington* at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Reports indicate that the work to be done on her will be very expensive and will take over a year's time. The Department will await with considerable interest the report of this board of survey. A board of survey was also ordered this week on the *Dixie* at League Island. The boilers of the *Dixie* are in bad condition and all of them will have to be retubed.

The new battleship, *Rhode Island*, started on her trial trip Oct. 25, but a leak in the condenser caused the feed tanks to overflow after the vessel had been put over the measured mile course off Provincetown twice, and necessitated an immediate shutting down of the engines. The showing made on the partial test, however, was pronounced satisfactory by the builders. The *Rhode Island* returned to Boston Oct. 26 and was placed in drydock at the navy yard for cleaning and repairs. The accident is not serious, and it is said that repairs can be made while the vessel is in the drydock.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, P.I., Oct. 21, 1905.

The Military Secretary, Washington: Transport *Buford* sailed Oct. 20, with 14th Regiment, U.S. Cavalry, 673 enlisted men, forty-one casualties, eleven general prisoners, seven sick, twenty-seven Navy marines, 607½ tons of coal taken at Manila.

KNIGHT, in absence of the Division Commander

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte. Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling. Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief. FIRST SQUADRON.

First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va. MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. Hampton Roads, Va. MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns, Capt. William S. Cowles. Hampton Roads, Va. KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. William J. Barrette. Hampton Roads, Va. KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns, Capt. Raymond P. Rogers. Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander. Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va. ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. William H. Reeder. Hampton Roads, Va.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Hampton Roads, Va. IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns, Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. Hampton Roads, Va.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns, Capt. Edward D. Taussig. Hampton Roads, Va.

SECOND SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Commander.

Third Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Galveston, to the navy yard, New York.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee). Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, New York.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Alex. Sharp. At the navy yard, New York.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William G. Cutler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, New York.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander. Send mail for ships of this division to Fort Monroe, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 22 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Oct. 23 at South West Pass, Mississippi river.

COLORADO, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Oct. 20 at Sand Key Light, Fla.

MARYLAND, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. At the navy yard, New York.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 22 guns, Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Arrived Oct. 20 at Sand Key Light, Fla.

THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

Fifth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford). Capt. James D. Adams. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At Kingston, Jamaica.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns, Comdr. William F. Halsey. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Sixth Division.

Send mail for the vessels of this division, in care of the Postmaster, New York City.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns, Comdr. James T. Smith. Arrived Oct. 25 at the naval station, Guantanomo, Cuba.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns, Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns, Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough. At Kingston, Jamaica.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived Oct. 21 at Santo Domingo City.

COAST SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, Commander.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Dickins). Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

Under command of Lieut. Comdr. Marbury Johnston.

The Lawrence, Stewart, Warden and Hopkins of this flotilla are assigned to the Coast Squadron.

HOPKINS, Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Oct. 25 at Piney Beach, Va. Address there.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived Oct. 24 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STEWART, Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRUXTUN, Lieut. Clark D. Stearns. At Provincetown, Mass. Address there.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Oct. 26 at Piney Beach, Va. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CAESAR (collier), Comdr. George H. Stafford, retired.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CELTIC (supply ship), Comdr. James H. Bull. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. Placed in commission Oct. 19.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCRAW (tug), Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benzon. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived Oct. 26 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Placed out of commission Oct. 23.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived Oct. 27 at Lynnhaven Bay. Send mail to Washington, D.C.

DOROTHEA, Lent to naval militia of Illinois. Address Chicago.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

EAGLE, C.G., 6 guns, Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ELFRIDA, Lent to naval militia of Connecticut. At New Haven.

FORTUNE (tug), 1 gun. Mare Island, Cal. Address New York city.

GRANITE STATE, Lent to the New York Naval Militia. Address New York city.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HAWK, Lent to Ohio Naval Militia. Address Cleveland.

HERCULES (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HUNTRESS, Lent to naval militia of New Jersey. Address Camden.

INCA, Lent to Massachusetts Naval Militia. Address Fall River.

IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the naval station, Hawaii.

IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KEystone STATE, Lent to the Pennsylvania Naval Militia. Address Philadelphia.

LAWTON (transport), Comdr. William Winder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARION, Lent to California Naval Militia. Address San Francisco, Cal.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Arrived Oct. 23 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns, Capt. James M. Miller (Flagship of Rear Admiral Chester). Arrived Oct. 20 at Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

MOHAWK (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MODOC (tug). At navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

NARKEETA (tug). At navy yard, New York. Address there.

NEZINSCOT (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ONEIDA. Loaned to District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington, D.C.

ORIOLE, Lent to the Maryland Naval Militia. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug), Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Key West, Fla.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At New London, Conn. Address there.

PAWNEE (tug). At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

PENACOOK (tug). At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

PENTUCKET (tug). At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PINTA. Lent to naval militia of California. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

PISCATAQUA (tug), Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

PONTIAC (tug). Arrived Aug. 14 at Brooklyn, N.Y.

PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia. Address Hoboken.

POWHATAN (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

PURITAN. Lent to the District of Columbia Naval Militia. Address Washington.

RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

ROCKET (tug). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SAMOSET (tug). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

SANDOVAL, G., 2 guns. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SEBAGO (tug). At the naval station, Port Royal, S.C. Address there.

SIOUX (tug). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOTOYOMO (tug). At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

STRANGER. Lent to naval militia of Louisiana. Address New Orleans.

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SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
 SYLVIA. Lent to naval militia of Maryland. Address Baltimore.
 TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 TERROR, M., 4 guns. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
 TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
 TRITON (tug), Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 UNADILLA (tug). At Mare Island, Cal. Send mail to Mare Island.
 VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
 VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
 WABAN (tug). At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
 WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 WASP, C.G., 6 guns. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
 WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Morell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
 WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
 TANTIC. Lent to Michigan Naval Militia. Address Detroit.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell senior officer of Flotilla. Send mail for boats of flotilla to Yorktown, Va.

PORTER, Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Oct. 23 at Yorktown, Va.

BLAKELY, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, New York.

DUPONT, Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Oct. 23 at Yorktown, Va.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Oct. 23 at Yorktown, Va.

O'BRIEN, Lieut. Edward Woods. At the navy yard, New York.

RODGERS, Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Oct. 23 at Yorktown, Va.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

GRAMPUS (submarine), Lieut. Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Acting Gunner Emil Swanson. At Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MANLY. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

MCKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine), Lieut. Stanley Woods. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine), Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SHARK (submarine), Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

TALBOT, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

VESEVIUS (torpedo practice ship), Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. Irwin V. Gillis in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. Torpedoboats

ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, CUSHING, GWIN, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGBY, BAILEY, THORNTON, SHUBRICK, WHIPPLE and the submarine MOCCASIN and ADDER.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship), Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship), Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship at Guantanamo).

At Pensacola, Fla., under repairs.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship), Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S., Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship), Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S., Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S., Comdr. Horace M. Witzel, retired. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship), Capt. Seth M. Ackley. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship), Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

PANTHER, C.C., 8 guns (auxiliary to the Lancaster). At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

PENSACOLA, R.S., Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receiving ship), Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin), Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SANTEE. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), Comdr. George L. Dyer. At the naval station, Guam, Ladron Islands. Send mail in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S., Capt. Asa Walker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At New York city, N.Y.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. On a short course. Mail for the vessel should be regulated by the following itinerary:

Leaves Orient Point, Long Island, Oct. 4; leaves New London, Conn., Oct. 14; leaves Newport News, Va., Oct. 28; leaves Yorktown, Va., Nov. 9; arrives Philadelphia Nov. 18.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Address care of U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

FISH HAWK. Address Ketchikan, Alaska.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION

ALBANY. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ANNAPOLIS. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ATLANTA. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BANCROFT. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BUFFALO. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. CASTINE. Portsmouth, N.H.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

GLACIER. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

GLOUCESTER. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

HELENA. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

INDIANA. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

ISLA DE CUBA. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

ISLA DE LUZON. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MACHIAS. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

MARIETTA. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

MONTEREY. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

MONTGOMERY. At the naval station, League Island, Pa.

NEW ORLEANS. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NEW YORK. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PETREL. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PRAIRIE. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SAN FRANCISCO. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TOPEKA. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

VICKSBURG. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

WHEELING. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

WHIPPLE. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

WILMINGTON. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

WINSLOW. At the navy yard, New York.

WYOMING. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., Cruiser; G., gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B.D., torpedo-boat destroyer; L.D.G., light draft gunboat; R.S., receiving ship.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 20.—Comdr. H. W. Harrison, to navy yard, New York, Nov. 1, for court-martial duty and such other duty as assigned.

Lieut. W. W. Bush, to naval hospital, Mare Island, for treatment and observation.

Ensign W. D. Greetham, detached naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. Z. W. Reynolds, to naval training station, San Francisco, Oct. 31, for duty as general storekeeper.

Paymr. F. K. Perkins, detached duty as general storekeeper, naval training station, San Francisco, Oct. 31, and continue other duties.

Chief Btsn. T. Sheeán, detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Nov. 1; to home.

Chief Gun. W. A. Cable, to navy, proving ground, Indian Head, Md., Nov. 1.

Gun. O. Borgeson, to naval magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., Nov. 1.

War. Mach. H. E. White, to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, for duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery.

War. Mach. W. E. Stiles, to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island.

OCT. 21.—Ensign W. S. Anderson, detached Galveston; to home and leave one month.

Midshipman R. Wainwright, detached Santee, Naval Academy; to the Texas.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. Stepp, to the Southery, and additional duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Act. Asst. Surg. V. Dabney, detached Southery, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to home, and resignation as an acting assistant surgeon, accepted to take effect Nov. 6, 1905.

Paymr. T. J. Cowie, detached duty as commissary officer, Naval Academy, and continue other duties.

Paymr. W. T. Gray, detached navy yard, League Island, Oct. 31; to naval station, Cavite, P.I., as general storekeeper, sailing from San Francisco, Nov. 25.

Paymr. R. H. Orr, to navy yard, League Island, for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Paymr. E. W. Bonnaffon, detached naval station, Cavite; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymr. H. A. Wise, Jr., detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 7; to Naval Academy, as commissary officer of enlisted men and ships.

Asst. Paymr. H. I. McCrea, to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Nov. 15, for duty as assistant to general storekeeper.

Gun. G. A. Messing, detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to navy yard, New York.

Gun. D. B. Vassie, detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to the Naval Academy.

Gun. B. E. Staples, detached Florida; to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty on torpedoboats in reserve at that yard.

Gun. H. Ernest, detached duty connection torpedoboats in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to the Florida.

War. Mach. A. Skinner, to naval hospital, New York, for treatment and observation.

Note.—Chief Gun. T. J. Shutteworth died at Newport News, Va., Oct. 17, 1905.

OCT. 22.—SUNDAY.

OCT. 23.—Lieut. N. A. McCully, detached special duty St. Petersburg, Russia; to office Naval Intelligence, Mills Building, Washington, D.C.

Ensign T. M. Dick, retired, detached special duty U.S. Geological Survey, St. Louis, Mo.; to home.

Paymr. J. W. Morse, detached navy yard, Cavite; to home and wait orders.

Paymr. J. R. Sanford, detached navy yard, New York; to naval station, Cavite, sailing from San Francisco, Dec. 9.

Paymr. Clk. G. T. Southgate, appointment dated Sept. 19, 1905, revoked from Oct. 24, from duty naval station, San Juan, P.R.

Paymr. Clk. W. D. Wixon, appointed paymaster's clerk from Oct. 23, for duty naval station, San Juan, P.R.

War. Mach. B. Hegegenhaugen, to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Nov. 15.

Act. War. Mach. J. J. Cullen, to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Nov. 15.

Capt. R. H. Lake, to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco, Nov. 15.

OCT. 24.—Comdr. F. W. Coffin, detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., Oct. 31; to Asiatic Station, sailing from San Francisco Nov. 15.

Btsn. H. G. Jacklin, orders Oct. 17 to Franklin revoked; to Celtic.

War. Mach. H. Desmond, orders Oct. 13 to Charleston revoked; continue under treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Act. War. Mach. J. H. McDonough, discharged treatment Government Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

OCT. 25.—Comdr. W. C. Eaton, additional duty as inspector of machinery at the works of Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N.J., Oct. 27.

Comdr. F. H. Eldridge detached duty as inspector of engineering material of the Connecticut district, with headquarters at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 1; to Washington, D.C., Nov. 10, for duty as member of the Naval Examining Board, and additional duty Civil Service Commission.

Comdr. W. N. Little detached duty as inspector of machinery at the works of Babcock & Wilcox Co., Bayonne, N.J., Oct. 28; to duty as inspector of engineering material for the Connecticut district, with headquarters at Hartford, Conn., Nov. 1.

Surg. H. L. Law, retired, to Navy recruiting rendezvous, Boston, Mass., Nov. 3.

Paymr. H. R. Sullivan granted sick leave until Jan. 15, 1906.

Paymr. A. F. Huntington detached Iowa Dec. 30; to navy yard, New York, for duty as assistant to officer in charge of naval clothing factory.

Paymr. R. Spear detached Tacoma; to Iowa.

Asst. Paymr. J. H. Gunnell detached navy yard, New York, Nov. 25; to the Tacoma, Nov. 30.

Paymr. Clk. R. J. Little appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from Oct. 24, duty at the naval training station, San Francisco.

Paymr. Clk. D. Fisher appointment dated Aug. 21, for duty Iowa, revoked.

OCT. 26.—Comdr. G. A. Merriam to navy yard, Boston, for duty as ordnance officer.

Lieut. I. C. Wettengel to Navy recruiting rendezvous, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 17.

Lieut. C. H. Fischer detached Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound; to Celtic.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig to Celtic.

Lieut. E. B. Larimer detached Independence, navy yard, Mare Island; to Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound.

Ensign G. Whitlock to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island.

Gun. N. R. Thompson detached naval proving ground, Indian Head; to works of Fore River Shipbuilding Co., duty connected with Rhode Island.

Gun. J. J. Murray detached naval torpedo station, Newport, to naval proving ground, Indian Head.

War. Mach. F. Risser detached duty at Moran Bros., Seattle, Wash.; to Celtic.

War. Mach. L. A. McClure detached Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, to duty as assistant inspector of machinery, Moran Bros. Co., Seattle.

War. Mach. H. I. Lutken detached Arkansas; to Naval Academy.

War. Mach. W. F. Mullinix detached Naval Academy; to Arkansas.

Paymr. Clk. S. F. Rose, appointment dated Feb. 3, 1904, duty Tacoma, revoked.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 20.—Capt. Philip M. Bannon granted leave for one month from Oct. 21.

Lieut. Col. Harry K. White detached from headquarters and ordered to command marine barracks, San Juan, P.R.

Major Laurence H. Moses detached from command of marine barracks, San Juan, P.R., and ordered to report to commandant, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Dec. 4, for duty in command of marine barracks there.

Capt. Arthur E. Harding detached U.S.F

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 20, 1905.

On Friday evening, Oct. 13, Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla entertained at dinner, complimentary to Mrs. R. P. Scherwin, of San Francisco and San Mateo. It was a remarkably pretty dinner, with American beauty roses for the table decorations. Covers were laid for ten, the guests being Med. Insp. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Miss McCalla, Miss Stella McCalla, Lieut. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead and Robert F. Lopez, and Asst. Naval Constr. Sydney M. Henry.

Comdr. James E. Palmer, just relieved from duty on the Marblehead and ordered home, left on Saturday for Warrenton, Va., where his mother is ill. Mrs. Palmer accompanied him.

Comdr. Allen G. Rogers, of the Independence, was host at a delightful luncheon aboard ship on Tuesday. The table was a mass of sweet peas. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Wade L. Jolly, Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. A. Evans, Miss Amy Sheppley, Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, Surg. C. P. Kindelberger, P.A. Paymr. H. deF. Mel, Lieut. E. B. Larimer, Lieut. E. H. Dodd, and Mdsn. P. H. Fretz.

Mrs. York Noel and her daughter, Miss Geraldine Noel, came up from San Francisco Saturday as guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Kirkland, widow of Rear Admiral W. A. Kirkland. They were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. McDougal at the lighthouse during their stay here. They have been stopping at the Plymouth in San Francisco, where they will remain until Commander Noel returns from the Asiatic Station. Mrs. Wade L. Jolly entertained Mrs. Carr and Miss Smith, of San Francisco, over Sunday.

Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp left Saturday for Bremerton to join the Celtic. Mrs. Knapp left for St. Louis Sunday. She had not expected to leave so soon, but the news of the illness of Mrs. Knapp, sr., altered her plans, and in company with Mrs. A. C. Almy, a sister of Commander Knapp, she started East at once. Commander Almy will be relieved from duty on the Marblehead within a few days, when he will join his wife.

Lieut. David Roy Gump has returned to San Francisco after a stay of some time in the southern part of the State. Miss Edith Young, of San Francisco, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Robinson, at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The officers of the German cruiser Falke, which is lying in San Francisco harbor, on Saturday last entertained very pleasantly at a tea aboard the ship.

On Thursday evening, the 12th, a merry party from this yard enjoyed a moonlight picnic at Glen Cove. The trip was made in a launch, the party enjoying a dance and returning by moonlight. Among those who went were Capt. and Mrs. Jolly, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Constr. and Mrs. Evans, Misses Gearing, Sheppley and English, Civil Engr. F. H. Cooke, Paymaster Nicholson, Lieutenant Larimer and Paymaster Mel.

Lieut. A. N. Mitchell, ordered to the Chicago, left Tuesday last for his new duty. The assignment is a very desirable one, and his friends are congratulating him, yet regret orders that take him and Mrs. Mitchell away from the station. They have been very prominent in the social life of the yard. Mrs. Mitchell will visit her mother in San Francisco, as the Chicago is expected there about Nov. 1, to remain until after the holidays, when she will make a short trip to Honolulu.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Eastman, Med. Dept., returned on the Sherman after several months' duty at Fort McKinley, P.I. Mrs. Eastman was Miss Patten, daughter of Col. William S. Patten, before her marriage last fall. Mrs. Frank H. Holmes is visiting Mrs. Rousseau, Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett, who has been here as an expert witness for the prosecution in the trial of Commander Young, left to rejoin the Chicago on the 19th. He was ordered to act as assistant to the judge advocate, but upon his own request, telegraphed to the department, was released from this duty.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. William Winder entertained at a delightful bridge party aboard the Lawton, a dozen guests enjoying her hospitality. Mrs. Charles G. Smith was the fortunate winner of the prize. On the same day Commander Winder entertained Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Capt. Charles P. Perkins, Comdr. James H. Bull and Capt. William P. Day at luncheon.

The prosecution in the court-martial of Comdr. Lucien Young, of the Bennington, closed their case on Wednesday, the 18th, and the case for the defense was immediately opened, one of the strongest witnesses in the accused officer's favor being Comdr. George B. Ransom, who testified as an expert on engineering matters, and who stated that he believed the furnace of the Bennington's boiler collapsed from overheating. During his testimony he made a strong attack on contract built vessels. Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Halstead and Comdr. William H. Alderdice also testified as experts, the latter having come out from the East as a witness for the defense. Commander Young went on the stand at his own request just before adjournment to-day, and it is expected that the trial will be concluded before the middle of the coming week. It has already lasted longer than was expected. Upon its completion the case of Ensign Charles T. Wade will be taken up.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 26, 1905.

Mrs. Albert S. Snow, wife of Rear Admiral Snow, of the Boston Navy Yard, is about to start a branch of the Navy Relief Society, and is chairman of the committee being organized. Mrs. Colby, wife of Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, U.S.N., is the secretary and treasurer, so that efficiency will prevail from the outset. Mrs. Snow was met yesterday at the Vendome, where she was invited to pour at a tea given by the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Among the guests were: Mrs. Frederic R. Harris, wife of Captain Harris, U.S.N., also of the navy yard.

Adjut. Gen. A. D. Agligny, of New Hampshire, is rejoicing over the arrival from Washington of 112 cases of Krag rifles for the State National Guard.

On Monday the Dolphin sailed for Provincetown, where her machinery will be "shaken down." She has been at the Boston yard some weeks, and is under orders to reach Hampton Roads by Oct. 29. The torpedo boat Lawrence is here for supplies.

Surgeon General Suzuki, of the Japanese imperial navy, who came to Boston for the Trafalgar celebration, was a visitor at the Portsmouth Navy Yard Monday. Rear Admiral Meade entertained him, also Surg. Henry D. Wilson, of the Naval Hospital, at luncheon.

Rumor has it that Comdr. G. A. Merriam, U.S.N., is coming to the Boston Navy Yard to succeed the late Capt. J. R. Selfridge as head of the Ordnance Department. Chief Gunner Phelps is acting ordnance inspector at present. Commander Merriam will find old friends to welcome him, as he entered the Navy from this State in 1886.

Fort Banks is about to lose three popular young officers, Capt. Frederick Phisterer, going to Fort Columbia, Wash.; Lieut. Robert Davis, to Vancouver Barracks, and Lieut. Allan Lefort to Fort Slocum. Lieut. John Philbrick comes to Fort Banks from Fort H. G. Wright, and Capt. William Forse is coming from Columbus Barracks. Lieut. Homer B. Grant goes from Fort Warren to the staff of Col. John M. K. Davis, at Fort Banks. Lieut. Dennis H. Currie is another new comer, from Vancouver Barracks. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, A.C., has left Fort Banks with her young son to join her husband at Jackson Barracks. Her mother, Mrs. Vesta Richardson, leaves shortly to spend the winter with the Taylors.

To-night the 5th Infantry, M.V.M., celebrates, at the

American House, the fiftieth anniversary of the regiment by a banquet and speeches. Col. William H. Oakes will preside. To-morrow the 6th Massachusetts Regiment, that portion which served in the Porto Rican campaign, will hold a reunion in Faneuil Hall at 6:30 p.m. Col. Charles K. Darling, who succeeds Gen. Edmund Rice, retired, will preside.

Major Fred Wheeler, U.S.A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Technology, is busy picking out graduates who wish to serve as third lieutenants in the Philippine Constabulary.

The Rhode Island is steaming along the northeast coast on a trial trip, leaving Quincy yesterday amid much excitement in that quiet region. It required two pilots to get her safely into open water. She is practically ready to go into commission, and it is expected that the official Government trial will be made Oct. 31.

A pretty wedding took place in Worcester the other night when Ruth Alden Curtis became the bride of Capt. Edward Hill, U.S.A. The ushers were Capts. Richard Ellis, of Fort Adams; Charles R. Lloyd, of Fort Strong; Lieutenants Colvin and Mackay, of Fort Adams. The couple will go to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, shortly.

M. H. B.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 23, 1905.

The second ball team of the Cavalry squadron defeated the Engineer team Sunday by a score of 5 to 2.

Misses May Doughty and Daisy Delvin will entertain the Thursday Card Club this week, in compliment to Miss Lilian Doughty, whose marriage to Lieutenant Warfield occurs Nov. 15. Lieut. W. L. Guthrie, E.C., left Monday for a two months' absence, and will visit New York city and Rockyford, Colo.

The 16th Battery team was defeated badly by the St. Mary's College team Saturday, by a score of 6 to 0, but the men are not discouraged, as the team consisted almost entirely of new players. In the game Lieut. Adelino Gibson, who played right half-back, was the star for the soldiers. The 16th Battery have a game with the Fort Crook team, scheduled for Thanksgiving, and will practice hard for it.

Miss Mollie Delahay, daughter of the late Judge Delahay, and sister of Governor Thomas Osborne, of Kansas, left Saturday for Washington and Baltimore, to spend the winter months. While in Washington she will be entertained by her cousin, Capt. and Mrs. Earl I. Brown, E.C. Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry left the latter part of the week for Lincoln, Neb., where the warden will attend the Prison Congress at that place. Mrs. Tyler, of St. Louis, Mo., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. D. L. Howell. Colonel Pope was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Gordon Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Stuart Dowd entertained a number of friends at dinner in Kansas City, Mo., Sunday, Miss Marie Kierstead, of Higginsville, Mo., being one of the number. Mrs. Charles Crawford was the hostess of a very delightful tea Saturday afternoon, given in honor of a number of visiting young ladies.

Lieut. H. O. Olson, 18th Inf., has returned from Fort Riley. Mrs. F. D. Sharp, who has been the guest of friends, left Monday for Fort Riley. Mr. Howell, who has been the guest of his parents, Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell, has returned to the Naval Academy. Mrs. Lemey, of Washington, and Mrs. J. S. Parker and son, of Fort McKinley, Wyo., are guests of Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, 12th Cav. Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, who has been spending the summer in Zanesville, Ohio, and who has been the guest of friends here, left Tuesday for Fort Snelling. Capt. George C. Martin left this week for a two months' leave, to be spent in Memphis, Tenn., Washington, and New York.

Capt. H. A. Sievert, Lieut. Reginald E. McNally and Lieut. Emil Engel have a number of polo ponies on exhibition at the horse show in Kansas City. Lieutenant McNally entered "Banshee" against Reginald Vanderbilt's "Peggy," and according to seventy-five per cent. of the audience he should have had the blue ribbon, but the judges decided in favor of Vanderbilt. Wednesday night there was an interesting contest between Mr. Vanderbilt on "Miss Flip" and Lieutenant Engel on "Mermaid." Mr. Vanderbilt won. The beautiful sterling silver cup, offered as a special prize for the best polo pony carrying 150 pounds, owned and ridden by a member of the Missouri Hunt and Polo Club, was won by "Banshee," exhibited by Lieut. Reginald E. McNally. This trophy becomes the property of the club, engraved with the name of the horse and owner. A special electric car, Tuesday evening, took a party to the horse show. Among those who attended were: Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell, and guests, Mrs. and Miss King, of Annapolis; Lieut. C. H. Morrow, 18th Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Sievert, 9th Cav., and Lieut. and Mrs. Baldwin. Lieut. Casper W. Cole and Lieut. Edward Calvert, 9th Cav., were guests at a box party at the horse show Monday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle gave a dinner Tuesday evening, in compliment to Col. J. W. Pope. Other guests were Col. C. B. Hall, 18th Inf.; Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. Lemey, of Washington, D.C.; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, and Miss Minnie Taylor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph H. Leavitt, of Fort Lincoln, went over to Topeka Tuesday to visit Mrs. Leavitt's sister, Mrs. Ed Tirrell. Margaret Normoyle entertained a few little friends Thursday afternoon in honor of her birthday. Little Miss Lou and Jane Uline, of Monterey, Cal., were present. Lieut. C. D. Herron is back, after spending three months with relatives in Crawfordville, Ind.

Eight companies, 600 enlisted men of the 18th Infantry, and three companies of Engineers, were out on a field problem, Wednesday afternoon with the student officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who have been the guests of Major and Mrs. D. L. Howell, left Thursday for their home in Mississippi. Mr. Williams is a planter, and has a large plantation in Mississippi. Capt. H. A. Sievert has returned from a three months' stay at his ranch in Wyoming. While there he bagged all that the Wyoming law allows, including two elk, two deer, two antelopes.

J. W. Erwin, of San Francisco, Cal., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor. A fine entertainment was given Thursday evening at Pope Hall, where Mr. Erwin delivered an illustrated lecture on California, with moving pictures. Mr. Erwin is the father of Mrs. Taylor. Dr. Cooke, who was a major and surgeon of Volunteers in the Philippines, was a visitor here Monday.

The 16th Battery, which was to leave for Fort Riley for target practice on Oct. 21, will not go at the present time.

Gen. J. M. J. Sanno, retired, is the guest of his daughter, the wife of Lieut. Harris Pendleton, 18th Inf. Colonel Hall gave a regimental reception to General Sanno at his residence Saturday night. Miss Adola Greely, daughter of General Greely, of the Signal Corps, will remain a week as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Stuart Dowd, who have just returned from their wedding trip, and who are the guests of Dr. Phillips, of the city, were entertained at dinner Friday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Beck, and also attended the hop here. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, of the city, gave a dinner Thursday evening at their residence on North Broadway, in compliment to their guest, Col. J. W. Pope. Others present were Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry, Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle. Colonel Pope was the guest of honor, Monday evening, at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry. Col. J. W. Pope who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Gordon for the past few days, left for Philadelphia Sunday evening.

Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance, who was a member of the

Staff College last year, and who has been spending the past three months in Europe, will arrive in the city shortly to visit friends before joining his regiment in the Philippines.

The Misses Hall entertained about seventy guests with a five hundred party Friday afternoon, in compliment to Mrs. T. C. Musgrave, who is a recent bride in the garrison. The prizes were given to Mrs. J. B. Barnes, Mrs. W. H. Winters and Mrs. M. R. Cunningham. Mrs. Peter Murray also gave a party in honor of Mrs. Musgrave, at which about sixty guests were entertained, Saturday afternoon. Miss Waldron, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. H. Tebbets. Mrs. Eben Swift has issued invitations for a bridge whist party on Oct. 25. The cards of Mrs. Lemey, Washington, and Mrs. Parker, of Fort McKinley, are enclosed.

A fire started in the bathroom of Lieut. J. H. Barnard's quarters in Schofield Hall Wednesday afternoon, and damaged the household effects to quite an extent, but quick action on the part of the firemen saved the hall from destruction.

Miss Fields, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. F. Grote, until Thanksgiving. Mrs. Willis Uline and little daughter will leave this week for San Francisco to join Captain Uline before sailing for Manila Nov. 6. Mrs. Robert Carey, of Careyhurst, Wyo., arrived Saturday to spend a fortnight with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman. Mrs. Bessell, wife of Lieut. W. W. Bessell, 18th Inf., who underwent an operation for appendicitis recently, has fully recovered from her illness.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 22, 1905.

Major William P. Duvall and Capts. Charles T. Menoher and Peyton C. March, Gen. Staff, arrived to-day from the East, as a board which is studying the work of the two provisional Artillery regiments located here and at Fort Sill. Capt. Guy Carleton, 13th Cav., who succeeds Captain Sweezy here, the latter having been detailed to the Pay Department, will be the ranking captain in the post.

Lieut. Colonel Foster, of the British Embassy, who with Mrs. Foster, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Parker, left on Monday for the East. Both were in the saddle a great deal while the Colonel observed the drill of the Cavalry and the firing of the Artillery regiment. He also visited everything of interest in the post. On Sunday last they enjoyed a run with the hounds, when lunch at noon was served at Davidson's ranch. The 9th Cavalry band serenaded them one evening in front of Colonel Parker's quarters.

Mrs. W. H. Coffin entertained Oct. 21 at dinner. Her guests were Major Granger Adams, A.C., and Miss Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Marlborough Churchill, and Captains McMahon, Lassiter and Hains, A.C. On Friday evening Mrs. Oscar L. Straub, wife of Captain Straub, A.C., entertained at dinner. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Dillard, and Miss Blunt, daughter of Colonel Blunt, who is visiting Mrs. Dillard.

The Cavalry squadrons were drilled and reviewed on Monday morning on the Republican flats. Each squadron in turn charged across the flat in excellent order. Major Dunn, O.D., and Captain Hines, A.C., the latter a member of the Field Artillery Drill Regulations Board, are expected this week. Major Dunn is coming here in connection with his new explosive which will be used by the batteries of the 1st Provisional Regiment during their firing practice. Captain Hines and the other members of the Drill board will observe the work of the regiment. Captain Hines has been with the 2d Provisional Regiment at Fort Sill for the past few weeks on a similar errand.

Mrs. Cameron entertained on Friday evening of last week for four of the officers recently graduated from the Academy, who are attending the School of Equitation here. The guests were the Misses Adams and Dimick, and Lieutenants Gardiner, Scott, Dickey and Lyman.

Major Eli D. Hoyle, A.C., arrived Tuesday from Fort Myer, Va., and is now domiciled at regimental headquarters in the camp of the 1st Provisional Regiment. Lieut. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., was in Leavenworth during the week visiting friends. Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., has been absent on a brief leave. He will be in charge of the post school which begins shortly.

The football team goes to La Harpe, Kas., the last of the week, where it plays a game on Saturday. A party of officers went to Chapman on Friday as the guests of Mr. Sweezy, of Junction City, in his automobile, to see the coursing events which are taking place there. Lieut. L. L. Detrick, 13th Cav., has returned from Chicago, where he has been on leave. Mrs. George H. Cameron entertained Saturday evening at dinner, her guests being Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin and Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, Capt. and Mrs. Short and Lieutenants Hensley, Talbot and Dillard have been in Kansas City attending the horse show.

Mrs. J. E. McMahon, wife of Capt. McMahon, A.C., who came here this summer from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is greatly improved in health. Mrs. McMahon was in a hospital in Burlington, Vt., when her husband left for this post.

Friday, a week ago, which fell on the 13th of the month, fulfilled the well-known superstition as regards ill-luck. On that date the stampede of the horses of the 29th Field Battery occurred, which resulted in the death of Private Laste and the injury of several other members of the battery; Pvt. Robert Manley, Troop A, 9th Cav., was shot and killed by a member of his troop, and Private Hones, Troop D, 11th Cav., committed suicide in the afternoon, while under the influence of liquor. Corporal Cooley, Troop A, 11th Cav., attempted to shoot his first sergeant, and is now in the guard house.

The Artillery regiment was engaged in the execution of several problems on Wednesday and Thursday that simulated actual service conditions as nearly as possible. They left about 8 o'clock, and after a march over the country roads to the north for about fifteen miles entered the reservation again at about noon. It was presumed that the enemy, represented by hundreds of targets, occupied a line along Morris and Forsyth Hills and Ridge 1332, and that the Artillery regiment was a portion of an army operating with success against it, the different phases of the fight giving a practical illustration of what part artillery would have assigned it under modern conditions. The first battalion opened the attack in support of advancing infantry, from the edge of the reservation. In the second phase of the problem the position of Morris Hill, held by the attacking army if the entire position was to be taken, and accordingly the guns of the entire regiment in its new position, covering a front of over three miles, were concentrated upon this position. After each battalion had secured the range of the hill and its slopes was fairly showered with shrapnel for fully fifteen minutes. A number of old limbers placed under the hill crest to represent artillery were put out of action by the shell fire. In supporting a night attack, made at about eight o'clock, the firing was spectacular, the bursting shells against the blackness of the night producing a brilliant effect. Following this the battalions moved into new positions. No lights were allowed, every movement made being as carefully executed as though in the face of an actual enemy. The culmination of the practice took place on Thursday morning, when the final attack was pushed home. No fires were allowed after dark, and breakfast for Thursday morning was carried in the saddle-pockets and haversacks. The practice was the first that has been held with the regiment participating as an organization, and the results achieved must have been most gratifying to all concerned. The telephone communications as established by the "agents of commun-



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player fell on it for a touchdown. White kicked goal. Harvard, 6; West Point, 0.

Beavers kicked off and again lifted the pig-skin over the goal line. Parker kicked out to Garey, and he was run out of bounds on the forty-yard line. Weeks made three yards, and a penalty for off-side gave West Point five more. Beavers made first down on the twenty-nine-yard mark. Torney placed the ball on the twenty-five-yard line, but in their eagerness to advance it, the cadets were guilty of improper use of hands and lost fifteen yards. Beavers and Hill rushed it to the thirty-five-yard line and the cadets were again penalized, this time for off-sides. Beavers skirted left end for seventeen yards, and Torney added two more. With three yards to go on the third down, Beavers made another but unsuccessful attempt at a field goal. The ball was blocked, and Harvard secured it on West Point's fifty-yard line. The best Harvard could do in two tries was two yards. Parker punted to Hill on the thirty-yard line. He muffed, and it was Harvard's ball on the Army's twenty-five-yard mark. In tandem plays on tackle Harvard pushed along to the four-yard line. Here the cadets showed remarkable defensive work and it was their ball on downs. Beavers punted, and Torney, in a flying tackle, brought his man down on the thirty-five. Harvard in two plays made ten yards, but lost by a penalty of fifteen yards for holding. Parker dropped back for a punt; the pass was high, and Erwin blocked the kick, the ball bounding back to Harvard's fifty-yard line, where a Harvard man fell on it. A quarterback run failed to make anything, and a fake kick made only five yards. Erwin was injured and was replaced by Sultan. Harvard fumbled, but Torney missed the ball. Harvard's punt was again blocked, and it was West Point's ball on the fifty-yard line. Beavers could find no opening, and punted to Harvard's forty-yard mark. Harvard returned it to Hill, the ball rebounding from his arms and was Harvard's on the forty-yard line. Harvard punted, and Hill made the catch on West Point's twenty-yard line as time was called at 4:50. Final score: Harvard, 6; West Point, 0.

Scores of other games played on Saturday, Oct. 21: Columbia, 10; Amherst, 10; Pennsylvania, 8; Brown, 6; Harvard, 6; West Point, 0; Yale, 12; State College, 0; Princeton, 22; Lafayette, 4; Cornell, 30; Western University of Pa., 6; Annapolis, 38; North Carolina, 0; Carlisle Indians, 36; Dickinson, 0.

On Friday evening one of the regular series of officers' hops was held in Cullum Hall. Owing to the large number of visitors the attendance was much larger than usual. The cadet hop on Saturday evening drew together the large crowd which usually gathers when the combined attractions of game and hop are in prospect. Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Clous and their niece, Miss Elbridge, Major and Mrs. James W. Howard and Miss Howard were among guests registered at the hotel on Saturday.

The funeral of Miss Violet Lavelette Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ward, was held at the Roman Catholic chapel on Saturday morning at 10:30. The interment was at the post cemetery. Miss Ward died at her parents' home at West Point on Oct. 18, after a protracted illness borne with great fortitude.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 22, 1905.

Maneuvers comprising field problems have been in progress each afternoon during the past week, the entire garrison taking part. A move that is of great benefit to the post, that of separating general and garrison prisoners, took place this week. For years both have had to be confined in the post guardhouse, near the administration building. Now the general prisoners will be confined in the old guardhouse, near the bridge, which has just been fixed up.

Capt. H. B. Fiske, 28th Inf., left Wednesday on a leave, to be spent in the East, and Vets. C. J. Willgau is also on a leave. Lieut. William H. Patterson, 24th Inf., was the guest of Capt. J. J. O'Connell during the week. Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., who has been absent on map duty, with station at Anoka, Minn., returned last week on account of sickness, but will resume his work in a few days.

The engagement of Miss Edwards, of San Antonio, Texas, to Lieut. L. O. Mathews, 28th Inf., is announced. Miss Edwards has been the guest this summer of her sister, Mrs. A. E. Williams, 3d Cav., of this post. The wedding is to take place in November. Miss Tobin, of San Francisco, is visiting Mrs. J. H. Parker, of the Infantry post.

Mrs. Thomas Ridgway gave a dinner on Tuesday, the guests being Miss Kalman, of St. Paul, Mrs. E. B. Frick, Mrs. T. A. Pearce, Mrs. H. B. Fiske, and Mrs. L. D. Gasser. Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained at five hundred on Friday evening. Mrs. L. D. Gasser entertained at cards on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Winifred Westlake, of Minneapolis, is the guest of Mrs. T. A. Pearce. Mrs. E. R. Coppock entertained at cards on Saturday afternoon.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., Oct. 21, 1905.

Major and Mrs. B. H. Cheever spent Wednesday in Deadwood on a shopping expedition. The reading club met at Mrs. Freeland's on Tuesday afternoon, as usual. The regular Friday night hop was well attended and Capt. J. W. Furlong's punch was much enjoyed.

The Ladies' Afternoon Card Club has been reorganized for the winter, with Mrs. Lott as secretary. The first meeting will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at the quarters of Lieut. B. A. Reed.

While the rush of gaiety incident to the summer visitors and the Sands-Jones wedding is over, the post is by no means dull; hardly a day goes by without an informal dinner somewhere—or the ladies meet to gossip over a cup of tea.

Capt. J. W. Furlong and Lieut. Oscar Foley returned from their hunt on Monday, bringing in nearly a hundred chickens, which they most generously distributed among the garrison. Almost every afternoon during the week the hunting wagon has carried a party of officers to Bear Butte Lake, where duck have been plentiful, and a flock of geese reported.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 19, 1905.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert K. Evans expect to leave for their new station at Plattsburg Barracks within a few days. Major Rudolf G. Ebert will sail for Manilla by the transport leaving San Francisco the first week in January. Mrs. Ebert expects to remain with her youngest son in Vancouver for the present.

Mrs. John Howard, wife of Captain Howard, 19th Inf., has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gray, of Portland for the past two weeks. Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M. Dept., and Mrs. Schofield are now in Portland en route to Manilla, where Captain Schofield has been ordered for duty.

In the National Guard of Washington, 2d Lieut. H. L. Phillips has been commissioned first Lieutenant, and Sergt. Francis M. Corey second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 30; both are assigned to duty with Co. M, 2d Inf., N.G.W. The third of the series of schools in drill and tactics will commence Nov. 1, and Col. John Kenzie will visit company stations to hold these schools. The range target practice for rifle and carbine will close Oct. 31. Col. M. McCarthy, Medal of Honor, U.S.A., is at his own request placed upon the retired list of the National Guard of Washington.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. C. R. Foster, adjutant general of Florida, in his annual report for 1904, announces that the total strength of the State force was 1,548. The Infantry is at present composed of two regiments: the 1st Infantry, consisting of a band and eleven companies, located in the Northern Military District, and the 2d Infantry, consisting of a band and twelve companies, located in the Southern Military District. The Artillery consists of only one battery of Field Artillery, located at Jacksonville. No means having been provided, either by National or State appropriation, for maintaining the Naval Militia, an order was issued formally disbanding the organizations which comprised the 1st Battalion of Florida Naval Militia. Troops were called out three times during the year to aid the civil authorities.

Capt. Edward Schulze, of the Connecticut National Guard, has been relieved from command of the brigade, C.N.G., and resumes command of the 1st Infantry, C.N.G., relieving Lieut. Col. James C. Bailey. Lyceums are to be held at regimental headquarters this winter in Hartford, and the following officers will preside on the dates noted: Lieut. Col. James C. Bailey, Jan. 24, and April 16; Major John F. Moran, Nov. 20, and Feb. 15; Major Frank E. Johnson, Dec. 19, and March 16. Individual company lyceums will also be held at least once a month. At the invitation of the Rev. E. de F. Miel, chaplain, 1st Inf., C.N.G., the regiment attended service at Trinity church, Hartford, Sunday, Oct. 22, in dress uniform. The Hospital Corps, Signal Corps, Machine Gun Battery and 2d Division, Naval Battalion, and out-of-town companies of the 1st Infantry, C.N.G., were invited to take part in the service.

Adjutant General Critchfield, of Ohio, has been advised by the War Department, Oct. 16, that 6,800 new uniforms have been shipped from Philadelphia for the Ohio National Guard. The uniforms will cost \$51,000, and the Government pays for them entirely. The 1st Regiment, O.N.G., is getting ready for the military tournament to be held in Cincinnati, early in January. Capt. George Platt has received over seventy-five entries. The fourth athletic meet will be held the evening of Nov. 9.

The National Guard of the District of Columbia held a very successful shooting tournament last week on their new rifle range. Teams from Maryland, the U.S. Cavalry, Engineers and Marine Corps, were among the competitors, and the local entries were unprecedentedly numerous. Lieut. Alexander H. Davidson, 13th U.S. Cav., and a detail from that regiment served as markers and scorers, and Major James E. Bell, J.G.R.P., D.C. Militia, is quoted as saying that "the tournament would have been a failure without their expert help." Valuable aid was rendered throughout the meet by Major Alfred P. Robbins, the assistant executive officer, and much of its success was due to an elaborate telephone system installed at the range by Capts. Thomas S. King and F. P. Rogers, D.C.M.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate charges brought by a former artificer of Co. I, 14th Inf., Penn. N.G., who alleges that Captain Ousler, of that company, is guilty of making a false muster, destroying State property and altering official papers after they had been signed. The detail for the court is Major Dunkle and Lieutenant Johnston, 5th Inf.

The Cadet National Guard, of Brooklyn, N.Y., hold their annual field day at Prospect Park (South) on the parade ground, Saturday, Oct. 28. There will be military athletics and maneuvers at ten o'clock a.m.; a review by the marshal at two o'clock, followed by a review by Gen. George W. Wingate, and a division parade.

Major John S. Bersey, 1st Inf., Michigan National Guard, is to attend a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Wayne, Mich.

First Lieut. William J. Laurence, 1st Inf., Michigan National Guard, is authorized to attend a course at the garrison school, Fort Wayne, Mich.

NEW YORK.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of the New York National Guard, has issued as a circular a letter from the office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, on the subject of "Treatment of cartridge bags and cartridge bag material to render them non-inflammable." The letter is signed by Lieut. Col. A. H. Russell, U.S.A., as acting chief of ordnance, Oct. 14, and notes that in order to minimize the danger of premature explosions in firing salutes in muzzle-loading and breech-loading cannon, in which the saluting charge is contained in a cartridge bag, the Ordnance Department will hereafter issue cartridge bags and cartridge bag material which have been treated with a ten per cent. solution of ammonium phosphate to render them non-inflammable. The method employed is to soak the cartridge bag, or cartridge bag material, in the solution until thoroughly wet, and then, without wringing, to hang it up to dry. Upon application to the Ordnance Department this solution will be supplied for the treatment of cartridge bags without any charge against the State's quota. Bags now containing powder should be emptied, treated and refilled. In making the application the amount of material on hand and number of bags to be treated should be stated. This treatment should in no wise lessen the present requirement of careful observation after each discharge and the thorough wiping out of the chamber and bore with a dampened sponge, especially if the general direction of the wind is from the muzzle towards the breech of the gun.

In a rifle contest on the range of the 18th Infantry, Pittsburgh, the first prize, a silver cup, was won by the officers representing the 18th Infantry; the 14th Infantry was second; while representatives of the Governor's and major general's staff finished third. The 10th Infantry finished fourth, and the 2d Brigade staff fifth. The athletes of Co. E, of the 13th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., held their first set of games of the season in the armory on Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, on the night of Oct. 20. A program of seven events and a drill by the company attracted a crowd of over 3,000 persons. The sport was high class, and kept the spectators in an excited mood while the meet lasted. The sprinting race for officers of the regiment caused great excitement, first place going to Captain Younce, of Co. E. Major Turpin was second, and Lieutenant Gray third.

The Rev. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church and chaplain of the 23d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., preached his annual sermon to members of the command in the Bedford avenue armory, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

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afternoon, Oct. 22. There was a large attendance, including men of the Veterans' Association. There was music by the regimental band and the vested choir of St. Peter's Church led in the singing. Col. William A. Stokes and his staff occupied front seats.

Major Walter Bryant Hotchkiss, of the 22d N.Y., who has been unanimously elected lieutenant colonel, vice Treadwell, retired at his own request, has a most excellent record of military service, and stands high in the opinion of the military authorities as a painstaking and competent officer.

First Lieut. James G. Benkard, Co. B, 12th N.Y., who has been elected captain to succeed Burr, promoted major, joined the guard as a private in Troop 2, of Squadron A, Jan. 4, 1896. He served with the Volunteer troop from the squadron in the U.S. service during the War with Spain, was appointed artificer Jan. 18, 1899, and on Nov. 8 of the same year was elected second lieutenant in Co. B, 12th Regiment. Company B under his administration should fully maintain its reputation held for many years of being among the most efficient companies in the National Guard. Capt. John Philip Benkard, who commands Co. G, and is senior line captain in the regiment, is a brother of Capt. elect James G. Benkard.

Major S. Ellis Briggs, commander of the Old Guard of New York, has made a flank movement in the internal warfare now engaging the attention of the veterans, by declaring that he will not resign until next March. He had intended to resign on or about Oct. 19, but becoming alarmed at the fierce preliminary skirmishing among the rival forces in his command over the question of a major to succeed him, in the interest of peace he thought it wise to make it impossible for the Old Guardsmen to run the risk of meeting in general battle, until after the coming winter. He hopes that by that time the warring factions will have cooled off. The Major issued an imperial mandate a few days since in the interest of military duty in the command, which is not to the liking of some of the veterans. It is as follows: "In compliance with Article VI. of the constitution and by-laws, the following members are hereby placed upon the roll of associate members for continuous neglect of duty: E. Fellows Jenkins, who has made but one parade in one year; Col. W. D. Mann, who has made but one parade in six years; James O'Neill, who has made but one parade in two years; Charles A. Stadler, who has made but one parade in four years. Associate members cannot parade, and are not eligible for election to any military office." Mr. James O'Neill dared to fight his C.O., so he obtained from Supreme Court Justice McCall a writ prohibiting Major Briggs or anyone else from depriving him of his constitutional right to dress and parade. The writ is returnable on Nov. 2. Mr. O'Neill accordingly paraded with the Old Guardsmen on Oct. 19 in celebration of "Yorktown Day." The end is not yet, however, and the more active "Bucks" seem determined to keep on the warpath for scalps.

On the invitation of the Engineer Detachment, U.S.M.A., a number of the members of the 22d Regiment, Engineers, N.G.N.Y., visited West Point on Oct. 21 and witnessed the football game between West Point and Harvard. No pains were spared to make the visit enjoyable. A special stand was erected, and a dinner was given in the mess hall of the Engineer barracks. After a most enjoyable evening a few of the visiting militiamen returned home, but the remainder stayed all night and the following day and witnessed a very exciting football match between teams representing the Engineers and the Artillery, resulting in victory for the Engineers. The 22d Regiment has lately been presented by the West Point detachment with a large "knot board," which is an instructive exhibit of the skill of its makers. The 22d is fond in its praise of the hospitality of the Engineer detachment, and sincerely trust that the good feeling existing between the two organizations, which dates from this year's camp, may continue, as the instruction derived from the association is incalculable.

The 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., with Capt. Louis Wendel in command, had an instructive field day at Van Cortlandt park on Saturday, Oct. 21. The battery drilled in all the movements prescribed for a light battery at a walk, trot and gallop. At noon, owing to the enterprise of Commissary Sergeant Masky, hot beef stew was among the rations served, which the battery men highly appreciated. The horses being for the most part green in artillery work were at first troublesome, but rapid progress was made and the command was greatly benefited by the outdoor work, which was at the battery's own expense. Lieutenants Seyfried, Nickel and Wendel, Jr., assisted Captain Wendel in the instruction. There was also practice firing with blank cartridges, some eighty shots being fired in all.

In celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his enlistment in the 9th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Major John D. Walton gave a dinner at his home on the night of Oct. 21. Colonel Morris, Captains Tompkins, Ward, Conly and Marks, and Doctors Spence and Cherry were among the guests. Co. D, which the Major commanded some years ago, and in which he enlisted in October, 1880, presented him with a handsome silver loving cup.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Brig. Gen. George D. Waldron, inspector general of New Hampshire, in a report covering the camp of instruction of the National Guard from June 19 to 23 last, states that the weather during the tour of duty was of the most inclement variety, but despite this fact good progress was made in all branches of the service. He criticizes the location of stands for fruit vendors and

barber shops within the limits of the 1st Infantry camp, and states that their location should be remote from quarters. Drill periods were given up almost entirely to battalion drill in close and extended order. The change from the old to the present Infantry Drill Regulations and the errors observed, particularly in extended order work, Major Waldron says, emphasizes the necessity of systematic instructions in schools for both officers and non-commissioned officers. The mounted organizations, it is stated, made good use of the drill periods. The Major states that guard duty was the poorest that he ever observed, and says that the degree of ignorance by men of not less than six months' service is almost inconceivable. He says in part: "The men, with few exceptions, are eager to put into practice what they have been taught in their armories and also learn more, and with the number of officers detailed each day for this duty, there is no reasonable excuse for such errors, as, using the word post when calling; for not facing outward when saluting; for not knowing how to challenge at night; and for not knowing the general orders for sentinels on post. In this connection I would suggest that adjutants be more particular in selecting their officers for guard duty. I found no guard maintained at the Cavalry, except a stable guard. I suggest that the troopers have guard mountings at the same hour as the Infantry, establishing three posts for a camp guard."

The equipment and instruction of the Hospital Corps are said to be still extremely limited, and the corps at present would be of little practical assistance should occasion require their services.

The complete telephone outfit drawn from the United States Government were creditably installed by the Signal Corps, the Major says, connecting headquarters of brigades and Infantry regiments and guard quarters.

"Discipline," he goes on to say, "was inclined to be lax on Monday and Tuesday nights, but a general improvement can be credited the balance of the week. Military bearing and courtesy in the main were well observed."

CALIFORNIA.

An officer of the National Guard of California, furnishes us with some information regarding the efforts now being exerted toward making the California militia one of the best State military establishments in the country. Not alone do general headquarters at Sacramento strive to conduct the military affairs of the State in a way to insure comfort for the soldiers, as well as proper equipment and practical and theoretical instruction, but the A.G.O. is resolved to protect them against organizations whose rules prohibit their members joining the National Guard, or to prevent them from rendering professional service in connection with their duties as soldiers. A case in point: Orders were issued from the A.G.O. that the troops parade in their respective localities on Memorial Day, May 30, 1905. For disobedience of these orders the band of the 2d Infantry, stationed at Sacramento, was mustered out of the Service. This band was engaged by the local committee of the G.A.R., and because one of the ladies' auxiliaries of the G.A.R. had engaged a drum corps whose members did not belong to the Musicians' Union, the bandmen, being union men, refused to parade, and in face of the notice given them on the spot that orders had been issued by commanding headquarters that they should parade. The musicians knew orders had been duly issued by the A.G.; they disobeyed those orders, and they were punished as severely as they could be punished by being mustered out of the Service. That they were not court-martialed was due principally to the fact that it would have been very difficult to have proved that the members had been legally warned for duty. The matter was investigated by Col. Thomas Wilhelm (Major, U.S.A., retired), A.I.G., N.G.C. In submitting his report to the Governor for his action the A.G. made an endorsement in which he said: "When the members of an organization of the National Guard so far forget their duty as to refuse to parade because of their connection with a labor union or any other organization on a day sacred to the memory of those brave men who in the Mexican War, Civil War, or the war with Spain, gave their lives to their country, it is time that measures be taken to rid the Service of such an organization, and I therefore recommend that the organization in question be mustered out of the Service."

For inefficiency, Company C, 2d Infantry, at Nevada City, ordered mustered out, was first inspected by Colonel Wilhelm April 7, 1905, and again on Aug. 14. The conditions at the last inspection were found to be even worse than on the 7th of April, and there was nothing else to do but for the Governor to discontinue it. The company is one of the oldest in the State, and efforts are being made to organize a new one at the same place, with new officers in one or two instances, and a change of personnel among the enlisted men. Respectability is a characteristic feature of the standing of the officers and men, but it seems that for a long time a spirit of indifference has prevailed among the men, the result, to a great extent, of the inefficiency of the controlling authority in the company. In his endorsement on Colonel Wilhelm's report which was submitted to the Governor for his action the A.G. says: "The utter lack of improvement in the efficiency of this organization at the last inspection after being informed subsequent to the prior inspection that the company was far below the standard, and that another inspection would be held within three or four months to determine whether the organization should be retained in the Service or not, shows an un-pardonable lack of interest on the part of both officers and men, and this department therefore concurs in the recommendation of the assistant inspector general that the company be mustered out of the Service."

IOWA.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Cook, Acting General Inspector Small Arms Practice of Iowa, in a report of the State team in national match at Sea Girt, N.J., year 1905, of which he was captain, says in part:

"Our rank in the thirty-seven teams present was fifteen, the same as last year, with only eighteen entries; but last year we were 79th behind the winning team, and this year only 45th behind. On comparing the team scores with its preliminary firing, I find that in the match it lacked only forty-one points of making its average score. The very unusual conditions during the 1,000-yard firing would more than account for that falling off."

"Our most serious fault was lack of team work by the pairs. The men were not to blame for this, as we had no opportunity to develop it. It should be given more attention next year. The ammunition furnished was very good, although still giving some unaccountables at long ranges. It was all packed in bandoleers, and they proved to be a great convenience."

"Everything was done by the Jerseymen to make our stay pleasant and comfortable. The Governor was frequently present on the range, and entertained many of the visiting riflemen at his cottage. Many other distinguished visitors were present from time during the meeting."

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Cooke, Acting General Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Iowa National Guard, was on Oct. 12 relieved from duty in that department at his own request, and Major William H. Evans, Assistant General Inspector Small Arms Practice, is promoted to General Inspector of Small Arms Practice, vice Col. W. E. H. Morse, resigned.

KANSAS.

Adjutant Gen. S. H. Kelsey, of Kansas, in his annual report for 1904 to the Governor, says in part: "We recognize the fact that the National Government, for her defense in time of war or invasion, must rely

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upon the National Guard and the reserves, as well as upon her regular forces; and in time of riot and disorder, Kansas must rely upon them for the preservation of order and the upholding of the civil laws of the State. Much work is yet to be done in order that they may assimilate with the Regular Army when necessary; supplementary equipment for a prompt mobilization in the field, supplemented by a systematic training of commanding and company officers, is necessary. The personnel of the Guard is of the best, and, in the matter of training, the officers and non-commissioned officers are to be commended for earnest and conscientious work. In the last two years great assistance has been given in this direction by the Regular Army, in the way of object lessons, which can only be obtained by camping and drilling with Regular troops, and interchange of thought and association with Army officers. The general Government and the Army officers have shown their willingness to do this, not only for the benefit of the Guard, but also for the purpose of obtaining and developing a well-disciplined and effective force, to be utilized in case of emergency."

MINNESOTA.

Adjutant General Libbey, of Minnesota, in his annual report for 1904, states that the attendance at the inspection was satisfactory and showed the Guard to be in creditable condition. The result of the camp work was satisfactory, but an extension of the camping period General Libbey says would be beneficial. Referring to armories he says:

"At the various one-company stations throughout the State—there are nineteen of these—the question of providing armories is a vexatious one, and is a source of never ceasing worry to company commanders. It is certainly hard to understand why the local authorities in a prosperous community can be so indifferent to their needs, and tardy in exercising the power conferred upon them by law to provide armory facilities for the citizen soldier. In some localities companies have joined with civic organizations, and issued stock to obtain funds for the erection of a suitable building; in other towns they have built on their own responsibility. This imposes a heavy charge on all concerned, a poor reward for their patriotic work."

MISSOURI.

Adjutant Gen. W. T. Dameron, of Missouri, states that the National Guard of the State at this time is better supported, better equipped, and in a more healthy condition than at any time in the history of its organization. "Generally speaking, the officers of the Guard are men of intelligence, sound judgment, and most of whom have had military experience in the field, and all of whom are quite ambitious to have the Guard reach the highest standard of efficiency as is possible for it to attain. The full strength of the Guard at the beginning of 1904 numbered 189 officers and 2,691 privates, or 2,880 men in all. At the close of 1904 the Guard numbered in all 2,765 men, including bands and hospital corps."

TEXAS.

Speaking of the Texas National Guard, Adjutant Gen. John A. Hulen states in an official report that while its general condition is good, it is not in as satisfactory condition as it should be. He says:

"Considerable difficulty has been found in maintaining the proper discipline in the Guard, but, in general, considering the extreme difficulties confronting the authorities, on account of the inefficiency of the laws providing for the punishment of military offenders, and the lack of experience of the officers and men, the discipline throughout the last two years has been fairly good. Numerous complaints are made by company commanders on account of the disobedience of orders by members of their commands, which frequently result in the loss of arms and equipment, for which the company commander is responsible. A very few cases of this character can be punished in the criminal courts, and as a rule the company commander's only resort is to discharge the offender. Difficulty is found in securing the proper rendition of returns from the responsible and commanding officers. Frequently officers neglect these duties, considering them of little or no importance. There seems to be a popular belief among certain classes of enlisted men of the Guard that when they are in uniform and under arms the civil authorities have no jurisdiction over them. They are well aware of the fact that their officers can only control them in so far as they are personally willing for authority to be carried, and that the extreme punishment that can be given them is dismissal. This condition does not only work a hardship on the company commanders, but a great majority of the men in the organization, who will be found enthusiastic and obedient soldiers, are compelled to share the disgrace of such conduct."

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THE NEW ROSS RIFLE.

The new Ross rifle, which is being placed in the hands of the Canadian militia, is a great improvement over the Lee-Enfield, and after some thorough tests is very highly praised by those who have tested it. The sights on the new rifle come in for special praise. There is a permanent vernier attachment to secure accurate measurements, and the ingenuity displayed in this mechanism is fairly marvelous. When the vernier is rightly adjusted so as to accurately gauge the variations of wind and weather, as well as the sight being adapted to cartridge conditions, the adjustment will hold good for all ranges. The old rifle necessitated the carrying of a vernier or micrometer, and adjustments are made with considerable loss of time and patience. In the Ross rifle a simple slight twist on the permanent vernier is all that is required. The new Ross rifle avoids changing the adjustment for various ranges, once the proper conditions have been complied with. This rifle is also sighted on a single scale from point blank to 2,200 yards in comparison with a sighting up to 500 yards on the lower scale on the old make in use, and from 600 to 1,800 yards when the upper scale is reached. The exasperating time consumed in changing from 500 yards to longer distances is thus avoided. Another feature in the sighting of the Ross rifle which again needs to be compared to be appreciated is the position taken by the slide in obtaining new distances. It is permanently locked by means of small notches. Ordinary rifles depend entirely upon friction and inaccuracies often ensue. A convenient wind gauge properly graduated is also added to the sighting arrangements, which is a distinct boon to users. The Ross rifle is equipped with what is technically known as "the straight pull" action, which permits of the rifle being retained at the shoulder till the magazine is empty. It is said that this renders the rifle doubly effective, inasmuch as the shooting is twice as rapid. The magazine system of loading also saves about half the time required to accomplish this in other makes. Access to the inside of the magazine can always be instantly obtained for an effective cleaning. The controlled lifting feature also gives absolute safety against any possibility of magazine jamming. The breech action is made exceptionally strong so as to give ample strength against any possible future increase in cartridge pressure. The Ross rifle is specially designed to overcome the disturbing influence of barrel vibration by means of a bolt locked close to the breech on both sides, thus distributing the pressure evenly. Although light in weight, which is a desideratum, the Ross rifle, through its perfect balance, has only a slight perceptible recoil, much less than other ones.

HOW THE JAPANESE FIGHT.

Lieut. Col. H. A. Reed, A.C., U.S.A., has translated from the Memorial de Artilleria of May, 1905, for the Second Division, General Staff, the following interesting observations by Lieut. Col. Masahito Kasoi Mura, of the Japanese General Staff, Tokio:

We, the Japanese, found in the three great continental powers of Europe—Russia, Germany and France—three different grand types of national character. The Russian is naturally inclined to the use of the bayonet, and still considers the rifle as only a handle for it, although in actual warfare not more than seven per cent. of the wounds are made by it. France, notwithstanding its impetuosity, retains a tendency toward the defensive, with very perfected technical means, which its new regulations show in spite of their aggressive appearance. The mowing fire by which the artillery hurls its gigantic masses of iron is executed blindfold. Germany, finally, is by nature a combatant imbued with the offensive, but is strictly observant of method, so its mode of action might be defined as reflected audacity. This should be to us the most congenial mode because of our disposition. The events of 1870 led us to elect the Germans as instructors; very soon we recognized the close resemblance of our natures.

SAVAGES have no technique, neither are they possessed of nervousness. Civilization assures the means, but also weakens the physical capacity for resistance. But we, the Japanese, have the advantage of technique without having nerves. With us everything is by rule, which gave us at the beginning of the war, the reputation of being absurdly pedantic.

In our methods of attack we believe we have advanced a little beyond European methods by the application of field fortification to the attack. This does not serve us for defense, but assures us a point of rest during the forward movement. On the skirmish, or firing line, one fires while the other digs—a rifleman is immediately followed by a sapper. We work in a manner distinct from that of other armies. Our agile soldiers dig while lying down. They offer no target to the enemy,

and excavate without being seen in the most advanced positions; the succeeding files find a shelter already made. Since these fortifications exist at each stage of the attack, we can dispense with strong reserves. In Germany for an attack only the reserves fortify; work with spade is only done at night when men can work standing, and only as an auxiliary means of defense. As we dig while lying down, we can entrench ourselves during the daytime, and an enemy attacking our front, although he may be superior to us, can do nothing to us without artillery.

Movements to the rear are executed at night, as well as grand operations against the enemy. In time of peace battle exercises are had at night in great silence with the aid of signals made by an officer with a pocket dark lantern always ready for use. All this constitutes only the means to attain the object and this object is forward until the enemy is overcome. Our technique must sustain the attack, but never leads us to the defensive. According to this principle we follow the German system of artillery fighting, not the French; the batteries are united in masses and fire normally, but they will not uselessly waste ammunition against a supposed enemy spread over a large space and that has not been discovered. Rather than fire at woods and covered places we prefer to change position.

During the present campaign we have never been servile imitators, and in this ours resembles the German system.

From a moral point of view the highest ideals sustain the fighting forces of our country. Each soldier up to the last moment knows that he is fighting for a grand idea and this makes him invisible. It is the enthusiasm for the Emperor which animates the entire army. In France, in 1870, there was no monarch of the national race but the descendant of an adventitious person who had been preceded by two republican periods. In Russia the institution of the highest imperialism is almost sanctified, but the monarch is of slight consideration, since occasionally he has been assassinated. In Germany we find sentiments analogous to our own. But in our country this sentiment is still more intense, because we honor in the grandson the great deeds of the grandfather. We are not a people without a history as is believed in Europe. We are the aristocrats of Asia, and our ideas are those of the days of chivalry.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The United Service Gazette says: "The value of military cyclists for scouting purposes is becoming more and more recognized each year, and in the recent maneuvers they were made much use of. And to good purpose, too, for a cyclist opportunely swept down on one of the enemy's despatch riders and captured most valuable papers. Time was when any proposal for turning the military cyclist to practical utility was treated with sceptical smiles, but as time passed, and the real value of the cyclist came to be manifested, more use is made of him every year for national training purposes." During the maneuvers private soldiers placed at intervals carried the telephone lines.

A firm in the north of France has recently put down a drop hammer, the top of which weighs, with the top die, at least 7,500 pounds, and the cast iron anvil block 89,600 pounds. The hammer is raised by Brett's steam lifter controlled by a hand lever in the ordinary way.

The number of warships under construction in the United Kingdom on Sept. 30 was forty-two, of 264,310 tons displacement. Only eight of the ships are being constructed in Royal dockyards.

A large number of submersibles is being built at Cherbourg. They are eighteen in number, and the length of each will be 167.72 feet, beam 16.3 feet, draught aft 10.24 feet, displacement 398 tons. They will be fitted with two propellers, and their motive power when at the surface of the water will be steam, the engines being of 700 horsepower, and the speed twelve knots. The motive power when the boats are submerged will probably be electricity. Each submersible will be fitted with seven torpedo tubes. The complement of each boat will be two officers and twenty-two men.

It is reported that a great naval base is to be formed at Dover, England. Additional forts are to be built, and moorings for thirty-three large warships and many smaller craft are now being laid down.

The Indian government has decided to extend a strategic railway toward the Afghan frontier, to follow the course of the Kabul River.

The Mercantile Marine of the British Empire suffered in seizures during the Russo-Japanese War to the number of twenty-four vessels, representing a total of 76,408 gross tons, and a value of approximately \$7,025,000.

The pay, clothing, arms, and equipment for an infantry soldier of the British army at home represents a yearly money value of \$201. Barracks, rations, church services, schools, medical attendance and married quarters cost about \$140 per man per annum.

The British battleship Dominion, of the King Edward class, having passed her steam trials, sailed from Portsmouth Sept. 23 to join the Atlantic Fleet.

Some of the new French destroyers are to be almost completely protected along the water-line with 2-inch hardened steel belts. These belts will render them invulnerable to 6-pounder and 3-pounder guns, and tolerably safe against 12-pounders, except at comparatively short range.

A Japanese correspondent favors the London Engineer with some details about the Iwami, formerly the Russian Orel. It appears that though the upper works were blown to pieces, the ship, when she surrendered, was substantially unhurt, and the story of the 150 wounded thrown overboard is pure fiction. About thirty-two men were wounded all told, and about half that number killed. One 12-inch gun had been broken off short, also one 6-inch, and the sum of real damage ended there. It is now definitely established that no Russian ships were sunk by gunfire in Port Arthur harbor, but that all were scuttled by the Russians. All machinery was carefully greased, the Kingston valves were then opened, and the ships settled down. The object of this was to reduce the target offered. It appears that the Russians expected Rojvensky to succeed in reaching Port Arthur in a crippled condition after a partial victory. The submerged ships were then to have been raised, comparatively little worse for the Japanese land bombardment. This, at least, was the apparent plan. General Stoessel's surrender, of course, upset it. It further appears that the Russian Baltic Fleet was amply supplied with all stores and ammunition, and an examination of the Orel shows that the story about defective armor was entirely groundless. The armor was quite good. There is now no doubt that

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The entire line includes:

Cotton and Wool Flannels, 25c. and 50c., 27 and 31 inches.

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McCutcheon's Unshrinkable Flannels, 75c. and 95c., 31 inches.

German Novelty Flannels, Stripes, Plaids, etc., 75c., 85c., 95c., \$1.00, 27 in.

Saxony Flannels, \$1.00, 1.10 and 1.35, 28 inches.

Printed Challies, 45c., 28 inches.

Printed All Wool French Batiste, \$1.35, 28 inches. Fancy all White Figured and Striped German Flannel, 95c. and \$1.00, 27 in.

Fancy All White Silk and Wool Striped and Figured Saxony Flannel, \$1.10 and \$1.25, 27 inches.

All White Plain French Waistings, 75c., 85c., \$1.00, \$1.50, 27 inches.

All Wool Botany Flannels, in plain colors, 60c., 27 inches.

Heavy Shaker Flannels, White, Tan, Light and Dark Grey and Navy, 27 inches, 60c., 85c., and \$1.

Cotton and Wool Flannels for underskirts and children's wear, 30c. to 60c.

All Wool, as above, 50c. to \$1.00.

Silk and Wool, as above, 95c.

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the lost vessels got into difficulties through water invading their lower decks, and finally sank in most cases from torpedoes, which seem to have been fired literally by the score.

A very pretty point has arisen for discussion among gunnery experts of the fleet in regard to the recent firing of the Exmouth and Bulwark, says the Western Morning News. The former vessel recently made ten hits with her 6-inch guns at the prize firing, and eighty-nine hits with her 6-inch guns. In the Mediterranean fleet the Bulwark, when carrying out the 1905 gunlayer's test, under the same conditions as the Exmouth, made seventeen hits with her 12-inch guns, but scored only seventy-three hits with her 6-inch guns. The point under discussion is whether the seven extra hits from the 12-inch guns of the Bulwark compensate, or more than compensate, for the sixteen extra hits from the 6-inch guns of the Exmouth.

The battleship hitherto designated "P" in the German naval program was launched at Wilhelmshaven, Sept. 29, receiving the name of Hanover. She is a comparatively small vessel, displacing only about 13,200 tons.

In the Italian naval maneuvers the weaker side and the most antiquated vessels got the better of their opponents, and two of the latter's ships, one of them the flagship Regina Margherita, were torpedoed.

The rate of rejection of recruits for the British army has risen to 70 and even 80 per cent.

Mr. Oscar Guttmann, M. Inst. C.E., of 12 Mark Lane, London, E.C., intends to publish 300 copies of a facsimile reproduction of ancient pictures and engravings dispersed in libraries all over the world, referring to the invention, early manufacture and examination, and first use of gunpowder.

At the launching of the armored cruiser Natal, Mr. Albert Vickers expressed the opinion that the day of the armored cruiser is nearly over, and that although the name may be retained, vessels so styled would fulfil the functions of a battleship. M. Edouard Lockroy, one of the most talented and progressive of French ministers, goes even further. After asking how cruisers are to be utilized in warfare he characterizes them as useless vessels since they are too weak in armament to be efficient fighters, while as scouts their work could be more efficiently and economically performed by mail steamers of high speed, or small vessels specially built for the purpose.

In several places in Prussia, a Berlin telegram to The London Leader says, experiments are being made with a somewhat novel material for soldiers' beds, namely, shav-

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ings of paper about three centimeters broad and several hundred meters long. These are stuffed into bags on which the soldiers lie. They are said to be more comfortable than straw and more springy. Straw beds, moreover, must be changed every six months. These new beds of paper shavings need changing only once in two or three years.

It is officially announced that the German losses in the Hereros campaign up to Aug. 5—killed, wounded and missing—are 1,428. The proportion of those who died from wounds to those wounded is 4 per cent.

One feature of the sweeping reform instituted in the British army in India by General Lord Kitchener relates to the issue of uniforms, and it is both novel and suggestive. It is contained in an order to the effect that instead of there being a periodic issue as heretofore of uniforms to men, no matter whether they need them or not, a sum of money shall be assigned to the officers commanding units every year to be expended in purchasing those things of which their men stand most in need. General Kitchener's belief is that under this arrangement the men will be clothed more thoroughly, more comfortably and far more economically than they are at present. Commenting on the order an officer writing in the Military Mail, of London, says: "In my time I have on many occasions had to superintend issues of new full dress uniforms to men whose clothes in use were almost as good, and these latter have perforce been cast on the rubbish heap. At the same time these very men were compelled to buy shirts, socks, and what not out of their own money. Further, this new system directly encourages a man to take care of his uniform, since this will mean that the money that would otherwise have to be spent in buying him a new outfit could go to buy him other necessities and so put money into his pocket. So far as I can see the scheme is so eminently practicable that it will fail to appeal to the War Office, but it will convince everyone else, and some day a wave of public opinion will make short work of our present system of running the army."

The British scoutship Pathfinder arrived at Tangier Oct. 22 with Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton, the British officers who were captured by Moroccan tribesmen, on board. The liberation of the officers was effected through the good offices of the Shereef of Mazzan, and in exchange for the brigand Valiente, a brother of whom headed the Anjera tribesmen who made the capture.

The British Army Council propose to amend certain portions of the King's Regulations, with a view to leaving more completely to officers commanding companies and similar units the disposal of minor offenses and irregularities.

A trial of Colonial-grown tobacco is to be made in the British navy, with the view, should they be liked by the men, of eventually substituting these tobaccos, blended as may be found most suitable, for the Virginian tobacco at present supplied.

A writer in Blackwood maintains that the system of training which produced Hawke, Anson, Rodney, St. Vincent, and Nelson, in the past, may be a safe guide for the future. That system was based on the idea that he who "goes down to the sea in ships" should become early accustomed to a sea life, and should possess a practical working knowledge of ship and everything it contains.

The Committee of National Defense has decided that the defense of British ports by submarine mines shall be abolished on the ground that the system is antiquated, and that the mines are more dangerous to defenders than to assailants.

Among the British cavalry, the Life Guards are known as the "Cheeses," because a peppery old aristocrat declined to serve in them, when remodeled in 1788, on the grounds that they "were no longer composed of gentlemen, but of cheesemongers."

It has been decided by the British War Office to provide miniature cartridge ranges at all depots, in place of miniature ranges used with service cartridges, which latter will, in future, be strictly defined as ranges thirty yards in extent.

The British battleship Renown left Portsmouth Oct. 8 for Genoa, to embark the Prince and Princess of Wales for their Indian trip, the first-class cruiser Terrible, which is to be the escort during the voyage, accompanying her. Their Royal Highnesses, with their suite, were to join the Renown at the Italian port on Oct. 19, and the two vessels were to sail on Oct. 21.

On account of the risky nature of their duties, all seamen of the Royal navy, serving on board submersibles, receive extra pay at the rate of a shilling a day.

His Majesty King Edward VII. has been appointed by King Alfonso, to be Honorary Colonel of the 8th (Zamora) Regiment of Infantry in the Spanish army. The announcement is promulgated in the official Gaceta.

The forts of the French naval ports which up to the present have been officered by the colonial artillery, formerly known as the marine artillery, will in future be

officered by a special corps of naval artillery engineers, which, in the first instance, will be recruited among artillery officers and naval gunnery lieutenants. The new corps will be under the French Minister of Marine.

The Italian Government has authorized an issue of illustrated postage stamps reserved for non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the active army. Each infantry and cavalry regiment and each battalion of artillery has been provided with a different series of stamps which bear, besides the value, allegories, views, and portraits. One of the regiments stationed at Turin has on its stamps the portrait of its colonel.

It will be remembered that in the early days of the war in the Far East we heard stories of the remarkable results accomplished by shrapnel fire, it being asserted that in one case a whole Japanese regiment was destroyed by Russian shrapnel. Major General Richter, who discusses this matter in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, remarks that there was a sudden change in the character of these reports, and that in fact shrapnel appeared to have lost its power. Whether this was due to exaggeration in the reports, or, as General Kaulbars said, owing to both sides discovering that better protection was required, he does not say, the German general's argument being directed to a partial depreciation of shrapnel and a claim for the use of small bursting shell along with it.

BORN.

ARNOLD.—At Winona, Minn., Oct. 20, 1905, to the wife of Capt. Frederick T. Arnold, 4th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

ECKHART.—At Fort Williams, Me., Oct. 19, 1905, a daughter, to the wife of Post Commissary Sergt. Paul Eckhart, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

BRIGHAM—DORR.—At San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18, 1905, Lieut. Claude Ernest Brigham, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Elsie Dorr.

CHESTON—BURWELL.—At Christ church, West River, Md., Oct. 14, 1905, Lieut. Daniel Murray Cheston, Jr., 17th U.S. Inf., to Mary Sollers Burwell, daughter of the late Elliott H. Burwell, esq., of Maryland.

CLAPHAM—HATHAWAY.—At Pacific Grove, St. Marys-by-the-Sea, near Monterey, Cal., Sept. 20, 1905, Lieut. John Fleming Clapham, 15th U.S. Inf., and Miss Laura Hathaway.

DINWIDDIE—WRIGHT.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1905, Mr. William Walter Dinwiddie, of Charlottesville, Va., and Miss Pauline Casey Wright, sister of Lieut. John W. Wright, 5th U.S. Inf., and daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Marcus J. Wright, of Washington.

DUNWOODY—GRAHAM.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 23, 1905, Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, 118th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Kathleen Graham.

GIBBLIN—CARMODY.—At St. Patrick's church, Washington, D.C., Oct. 25, 1905, Miss Kathleen Carmody, daughter of Paymr. John R. Carmody, U.S.N., and Mr. William Gibblin.

GOODSPEED—CRAMPTON.—At St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 25, 1905, Lieut. Nelson A. Goodspeed, 3d U.S. Cav., and Miss Estella Wright Crampton, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Crampton.

GRAHAM—FAIRFIELD.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 19, 1905, Lieut. Andrew F. Graham, U.S.N., and Miss Georgia Fairfield.

GUEST—MORFORD.—At St. Paul's church, Washington, D.C., by Rev. James F. Macklin, on Oct. 21, 1905, Capt. John Guest, U.S.A., retired, to Mrs. Sara Elizabeth Morford, daughter of the late Major Edward Randall, U.S.A.

HILL—CURTIS.—At Worcester, Mass., Oct. 17, 1905, Capt. Edward Hill, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Alden Curtis.

MILLER—BLAKE.—On Oct. 9, 1905, at All Saints' church, Ascot, England, by the Rev. W. H. Latrobe Bateman, G. Brown Miller, M.D., of Washington, U.S.A., second son of the late Dana Miller, M.D., of Virginia, U.S.A., to Virginia, youngest daughter of Francis Barron Blake, late lieutenant commander, U.S. Navy, of Woodlands, Ascot, and formerly of 42 Cornwall-gardens, London, S.W.

POWER—TRENCHARD.—At New York city, Oct. 19, 1905, Miss Isabelle Trenchard, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Trenchard, U.S.N., to Capt. John A. Power, 12th Regt., N.G.N.Y.

REID—HYATT.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1905, George Conrad Reed, son of Brig. Gen. George C. Reid, U.S.M.C., to Miss Alice Hyatt.

RICARD—DOUGHERTY.—At Denver, Colo., Oct. 4, 1905, Miss Irene Dougherty, of San Antonio, Texas, daughter of the late Capt. John Jefferson Dougherty, 11th U.S. Inf., and Mr. Oscar Francis Ricard, of Denver.

WOODS—CHILDS.—At Manila, P.I., Sept. 9, 1905, Miss Juliette Neilson Childs, sister of Midshipman Harold D. Childs, U.S.N., and Mr. Percy Scott Woods.

DIED.

BOUGHTER.—At Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 23, 1905, Mrs. A. R. Boughter, mother of the late Lieut. Comdr. Francis Boughter, U.S.N., and aunt of Surg. L. L. von Wedekind, U.S.N.

BREWER.—At New York city, Oct. 15, 1905, Clara M. Brewer, daughter of the late Brevet Major John W. Brewer, Med. Dept., U.S.N.

NEWMAN.—At Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15, 1905, Major William T. Newman, Jr., Asst. J.A., Georgia National Guard, and brother of the wife of Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, Jr., 16th U.S. Inf.

PENROSE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16, 1905, Charles W. Penrose, son of the late Med. Dir. Thomas N. Penrose.

WARD.—Oct. 18, 1905, at West Point, N.Y., Miss Violet Lavelette Ward, daughter of William Ward, clerk in charge of cadet records, U.S. Military Academy.

WHEATON.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 20, 1905, Charlotte Wheaton, wife of Major Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U.S.A., and mother of Clarence L. Wheaton, M.D., and of Mrs. J. C. Dent, wife of Lieut. Col. J. C. Dent, U.S.A.

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is an OLD and WELL-TRIED REMEDY and for over FIFTY YEARS has been used by millions of mothers for their CHILDREN while CUTTING TEETH with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, reduces the inflammation, relieves all the pain and swelling, is very pleasant to the taste and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Soluble in every part of the world. PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP and take no other kind, as mothers will find it the best medicine to use during the teething period.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D.—Lieut. J. C. Peterson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., is on duty at Fort Worden, State of Washington. The postoffice is Port Townsend.

A.—L. J.—Enlisted men of the U.S. Navy have an opportunity of gaining a commission as ensign. The law allows that twelve enlisted men can qualify for a commission each year. Five men qualified a short time since, and this fact was noted in our issue of last week.

NEW MILITARY BOOKS

The Truth About the War.

A Russian Book on the Russo-Japanese War. By J. Tabuno, St. Petersburg. Translated by V. Von Kreuter. Bound in cloth, \$1.50.

From the Yalu to Port Arthur.

An Epitome of the First Period of the Russo-Japanese War. By Oliver Ellsworth Wood, Lieutenant Colonel, United States Artillery. (Late Military Attaché of the American Legation, Tokyo, Japan). Cloth, with nine maps, \$1.50.

The China-Japan War.

Compiled from Japanese, Chinese, and Foreign Sources. By Vladimar. (Late of the Diplomatic Mission to Korea). Cloth, with maps, \$1.50.

Notes and Suggestions.

On the New Infantry Drill Regulations; an aid in the study of the official text. By Captain M. B. Stewart, 8th Infantry, and R. C. Davis, 17th Infantry, Department of Tactics, U.S. Military Academy. Cloth, 50 cents. Leather, 75 cents.

Waterloo, 1815.

By Henry Houssaye, of the French Academy; translated by S. R. Willis. International Military Series, No. 9; edited by Major John P. Wisser, U.S.A. Book 1—The Last Army of the Empire—The Plans of Campaign—First Combats. Book 2—Ligny and Quatre-Bras—Battle of Ligny—Battle of Quatre-Bras—Retreat of the English Army. Book 3—Waterloo. Cloth, 268 pages. \$1.50.

The Provisioning of The Modern Army in the Field.

By Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary General, U.S. Army. The only American writer on this subject, General Sharpe is a student in the art as well as experienced through active service in times of peace and war. Price, \$1.50.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 24, 1905. Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Thursday afternoon paid his official visit to Governor Edwin Warfield of the State of Maryland, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Comdr. T. P. Magruder, U.S.N. The visit had been delayed on account of the absence from the city of His Excellency.

Two midshipmen, who have been suffering from typhoid fever, but who are now convalescing, have been granted two months' sick leave, and have gone to their respective homes. They are Midshipmen W. C. Faus, of Iowa, and F. H. Kelly, Jr., of Tacoma, Wash., both of the fourth class.

The fall and winter social season of the Naval Academy and Annapolis was formally opened on Saturday night last, the initial function being one of the season's hops given by the midshipmen, held in the large new armory building, and largely attended by out-of-town guests and the contingent from the city. As usual with the first hop of the year the Superintendent receives with the chairman of the hop committee. Therefore the receiving party was composed of Mrs. Sands, wife of Rear Admiral Sands, and Midshipman Russell Wilson, of the first class. Among those present from out-of-town were: Miss Helen Kinkaid, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., of Norfolk; Miss Lillie Howard, of Washington; Miss Green, of New York; Miss Juliet Talcott, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Roberta Jenkins and Misses Cox, from Baltimore; Miss Agnes Kennedy, of Warren, Va.; Miss Florence Bartlett, of Detroit, Mich. Those from Annapolis were: Misses Marguerite Ames, Clarice Brooke, Charlotte and Laura Steele, Marjorie Bartlett, Lucy, Lila and Rachel Claude, Deborah Halsey, Marianna Fuliam, Ethel Cowle, Bessie Bolling, Lee Bonney, Evelyn Worthington, Cornelia Baird, Golda and Louise Munroe, Elsie Seeligm, Frances and Louis Terry, Rae Thompson and Elizabeth Randall; Capt. and Mrs. Russell, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilm, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Babine, Lieutenants Green, Willcox, Coyle, Bartlett, Conger and W. D. Smith, U.S.M.C.

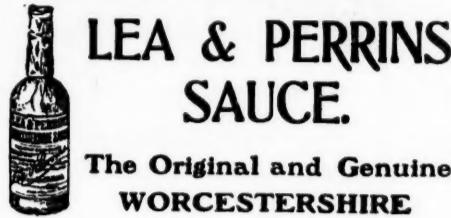
Another addition has been made to the staff of coaches of the Naval Academy football team. Passed Midshipman Kenneth Whiting, an end of last season's eleven, has been here for several days and will remain for a week or so longer. He is looking after the ends. Passed Midshipman Farley, who captained last year's team, has left after assisting in the coaching for several weeks.

The Y.M.C.A. of the Naval Academy has just issued an interesting and valuable booklet entitled: "Reef-Points. A Handbook for Midshipmen." The booklet is a compilation of useful statistics with valuable original suggestions on many points material to the younger midshipmen, besides giving data and memorandum spaces for the annual work of the Academy. It outlines the objects and plans of the Y.M.C.A., gives important dates in Academic history, devotes a large space to athletics, inserts the Academy yell, and the Alma Mater song, and is a general guide to the exploring midshipmen seeking the best and safest paths of academic traveling. A few of the unwritten rules that obtain among the midshipmen are given in a facetious vein, but are full of good advice and solemn meaning. One paragraph counsels the plebes to "Stick to your classmates, and your classmates will help you when you need it." This is covertly: "Don't be gaily with upper classmen." Another statement is: "The gravel hurts young feet; stick to the bricks." That is: "Don't walk in Lover's Lane—a plebe does not rate it." Another suggestion is: "Keep to the warm side of the stairway. This is a cold, cold world," that is: "Plebes keep to the wall side, and let the upper classmen have the banisters in going up and down the stairway." The Y.M.C.A. is the known, open and skilful protector of the plebes, and is reckoned their best friend against rough running.

The midshipmen team played another fast game on Saturday, Oct. 21, and won from the eleven of the University of North Carolina, a strong set of men, by the score of 33 to 6, in two twenty-minute halves. The Navy team has this season scored 135 points against opponents and not been scored upon. It has a strong line, but its special strength is in its slashing back-field, with at least two men of more than average playing ability for each position. As in former games, it was the policy to give all the candidates a chance, but the ground gaining would go on just as readily even though the regular occupant of the position was taken out and a substitute put in. In the first half short line plays were generally

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used. Doherty scored two touchdowns and Spencer one, and Norton kicked three goals from touchdowns. This pounding took a great deal of the life out of the visitors, and in the second half wide end runs were used frequently. This put more life and interest in the game from the standpoint of the spectator. Decker who went in at quarter in place of Norton, made several brilliant runs. He would easily hold the place, but for Norton's drop kicking. Bernard made the longest single run of the game, for seventy yards, while Spencer by several fine sprints and his steady breaks outside tackle scored the greatest total of yards. Captain Howard was still out of the game on account of his lame shoulder, and Grady acted as captain. Douglass, who has been regarded as the star back, was also on the side lines, as he has hurt his leg. However, with Doherty, Spencer and Bernard doing such fine work, Douglass will have to make a hard fight to win back his place. Although outclassed, Carolina played pluckily to the end. The game was a very clean one and only two penalties were imposed, both against the midshipmen. No player retired on account of injuries. The Navy line-up was: Welch, i.e.; Piersol, l.t.; O'Brien, l.g.; Causey, c.; Shaffroth, r.g.; Grady, r.t.; Woodworth, r.e.; Norton, q.b.; Spencer, l.h.b.; Doherty, r.h.b.; Ghormley, f.b.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 19, 1905.

Capt. and Mrs. Martin Laior Crimmins and their little son arrived in San Francisco on Monday, and are visiting Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Crimmins's mother, until they sail next month for the Philippines, where Captain Crimmins is to join the 16th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Bertsch gave a very delightful little dinner last Friday at the Nordhoff in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Upham. Lieut. George L. Feeter, 7th Inf., has been discharged from the general hospital, and has reported for duty at Fort McDowell until he goes East next week.

The companies of Coast Artillery have been holding their sub-caliber practice this week, and the new artillery boat, the Lieut. George M. Harris, has been of great service in towing the targets.

The transport Sherman docked yesterday afternoon and among the passengers returning on her were Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, paymaster in the Philippines, and his wife, who have brought the body of their son with them for burial; Mrs. W. H. Baldwin and three children, the family of the late Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin; Capt. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., who has been an attaché with the Japanese army in Manchuria; and Lieut. Gilbert McKee Allen, who is here on special duty for two months, and who has joined his wife who has been living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Kent, in town during his absence. On his return to the Philippines Mrs. Allen and their little son expect to accompany him.

The monthly field day was held to-day, and was very interesting, notwithstanding the absence of the field batteries. The dismounted relay race resulted in a tie for 105th and 70th Companies, C.A., and as a consequence they were obliged to run it over again, the 105th winning the second race. Troop D, 3d Cav., won the mounted relay race, Troop F of the 3d, winning second place. The 220-yard dash was won by Corporal Long, 27th Co. Sergeant Cameron, of the 27th, won first place in the running broad jump. The 16-lb. hammer throwing was won by Private Schmidt, 65th Co. Sergeant Cameron

27th, won the 120-yard hurdle race. In the afternoon was the football game between the Coast Artillery and the general hospital, resulting in a sweeping victory for the hospital, the score being 29 to 0 in their favor.

FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Oct. 16, 1905.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Taylor and their little four months' old son arrived at the post on Sunday, Oct. 8. Mrs. Taylor has been spending the last eight months at her home in Knoxville, Tenn.

Chaplain John A. Ferry was one of the committee who went to Everett, Wash., to receive Bishop O'Dea last week.

The friends of Gen. G. B. Dandy, U.S.A., retired, father of Mrs. James T. Dean, are pleased to hear that he is recovering from his recent illness.

Capt. B. M. Purcell left for San Francisco on Oct. 12. Capt. E. A. Root left for the East on Oct. 16. Mrs. Charles H. Noble and her little son, Charles, leave for the South next Saturday. Mrs. Noble goes to Los Angeles for a short visit.

Through the efforts of Postmaster George M. Stewart, a sub-station will be established at Fort Lawton on Nov. 1. This station will be established purely for the benefit of the companies at the Fort and, of course, of those people living in the immediate vicinity. By the recommendation of Colonel Noble, Sergt. John Rooney has been appointed Postmaster. He is a veteran of many years' service and is the color sergeant of the regiment.

On the 25th of the month the enlisted men of Fort Lawton intend giving a hop in the new gymnasium. As this will be the first hop given by them at the post, great interest is being taken in it and an enjoyable time is anticipated by all.

The Fort Lawton baseball team met defeat, after a series of eight straight victories, last Sunday. Although much disappointment was felt, the outlook for next year is very promising, and the soldier boys expect to have in the field one of the strongest teams in the northwest.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Oct. 23, 1905.

Lieut. L. M. Hathaway, Med. Dept., reported on Tuesday, but departed immediately on his month's leave, for Owensboro, Ky., where he will be united in marriage to a young lady of that city.

Information has been received here of the marriage of Sergt. John Saurrade, of Co. C, 27th Inf., formerly stationed at this post, and Miss Katie Linz, formerly of Military Park, Fort Thomas. The marriage occurred last week in Chicago.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Blanchard left on Wednesday for a visit in St. Louis, Mo. They will leave St. Louis in time to sail for the Philippines, Nov. 5.

During the absence of one-half of the soldiers from the fort, in camp at the rifle range, battalion drills and regimental parade have been suspended. A detachment of thirty-six men of the 4th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Charles Abel, left on Friday morning for Canton, Ohio, where they will perform guard duty at the tomb of McKinley. The detachment relieved at Canton, under command of Lieut. R. D. Goodwin, arrived here on Saturday.

What is considered a most remarkable escape from death, is the case of Reese Bolan, a prisoner, who, while at work guarded by two sentries made a bold dash for liberty. Bolan disregarded the commands to stop and both sentries opened fire. Ten shots were fired; one went through Bolan's hat, another pierced his coat sleeve and a third penetrated the right leg of his trousers and scraped the skin from his leg, sufficiently to check his flight. He was badly frightened and exhausted—he could not utter a coherent word. One of the sentries was a boyhood friend of the prisoner and it is believed Bolan thought that the sentry would not fire on him.

The 3d Battalion, 4th Inf., arrived on Friday morning from the rifle range, and the 2d Battalion left Saturday morning for the range. Lieut. E. J. Bloom left Friday to arrange for the arrival of the 2d Battalion.

The 4th Infantry Band has been engaged to play once every week at the Cincinnati Riding Club.

POST COMMISSARY SERGEANTS.

The following is the roster of post commissary sergeants, U.S.A., with date of appointment and present station:

Adams, Frank E., Aug. 1, 1899, San Juan, P.R.
Adams, John H., Sept. 25, 1900, Frankford Arsenal, Pa.
Albert, Herman E., April 23, 1904, Manila.
Allen, Harry, April 15, 1901, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.
Alles, Henry H., Oct. 8, 1897, Manila.
Ames, Alston B., Oct. 16, 1903, Manila.
Appel, Anton, April 20, 1900, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
Arnold, August, April 7, 1903, Manila.
Auring, Gustav, Sept. 25, 1900, Fort Warren, Mass.
Bader, Charles, Oct. 15, 1898, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
Bantzhaff, George, April 20, 1900, Fort Strong, Mass.
Barrett, Michael, May 7, 1904, Manila.
Baughn, Wesley, Oct. 1, 1898, Fort DuChesne, Utah.
Raumann, August, Oct. 1, 1900, Fort Flagler, Wash.
Beardslee, Lucius W., April 20, 1900, Fort Fremont, S.C.
Bender, Ernest, Dec. 31, 1905, Manila.

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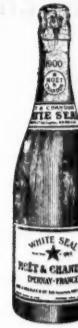
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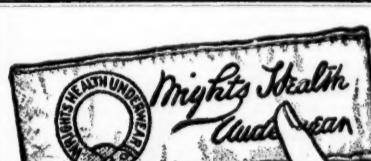
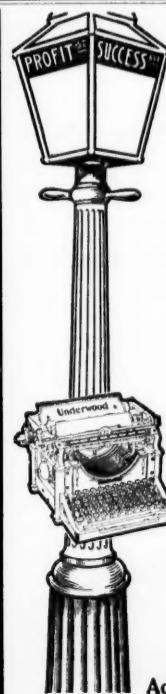
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Berg, Edward, July 7, 1904, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.
Blake, Patrick J., Dec. 1, 1898, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
Bliesener, Charles, Sept. 8, 1898, Fort Hancock, N.J.
Bliss, Fred P., Oct. 1, 1898, U.S.A.T. Thomas.
Boberg, Knud, July 1, 1902, Fort Apache, Ariz.
Bolton, George, Nov. 10, 1898, Manila.
Bond, Loring A., July 1, 1895, Manila.
Brown, John, Oct. 1, 1898, Manila.
Burnley, E. T., May 1, 1905, Ft. Wm. H. Seward, Alaska.*
Butler, Percy E., June 30, 1902, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.
Byrne, Stephen, Sept. 18, 1900, Fort Washington, Md.
Callahan, John R., Aug. 31, 1901, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.
Chapman, Henry, May 19, 1898, Fort Wingate, N.M.
Clifton, James M., Dec. 20, 1902, Fort Monroe, Va.
Cobb, William J., Dec. 10, 1904, Manila.*
Coffman, Herman, April 20, 1900, Fort McHenry, Md.
Collins, James, April 12, 1897, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Cone, Charles, Dec. 6, 1897, Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Corcoran, Harry, Dec. 20, 1902, Manila.
Damus, Carl, April 1, 1898, Manila.*
DeBirny, Louis V., May 16, 1898, Manila.*
Demmer, Mathew, Aug. 21, 1901, orders to U.S.
Denner, Otto, Sept. 6, 1898, Fort Douglas, Utah.
Derrick, Theodore F., Nov. 18, 1898, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.
Dobler, Fred, June 16, 1897, Manila.
Dolan, Daniel, March 16, 1901, Fort Mason, Cal.
Doran, John H., Dec. 14, 1901, Manila.
Dugger, Cyrus F., Feb. 24, 1899, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
Eckhart, Paul, May 8, 1899, Fort Williams, Me.
Edmunds, Jules P., July 14, 1897, en route to Manila.
Edwards, Samuel H., Dec. 21, 1901, Fort McIntosh, Texas.
Eitelberg, Peter, Jan. 25, 1902, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.
Ellis, George, Nov. 17, 1890, Fort Mott, N.J.
Ensslin, Herman E., Dec. 1, 1898, Manila.
Erazmus, S. J., Nov. 19, 1902, U.S.A.T. Sheridan.
Faringhy, William H., Dec. 1, 1898, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
Favier, Joseph A., March 11, 1898, enroute to Manila.
Flach, John, July 20, 1896, Manila.
Flock, George, Sept. 23, 1903, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.
Froelich, Joseph, April 12, 1898, Fort Wood, N.Y.H.
Gelling, George, Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.
Geminier, Chas. L., Nov. 19, 1898, Henry Brks., Cayey, P.R.
Glenn, John, March 6, 1901, Fort Casey, Wash.
Gortz, Frank, Dec. 10, 1904, Fort Howard, Md.
Gould, Clarence S., May 16, 1899, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Green, Howell L., March 8, 1897, Fort Schuyler, N.Y.
Greene, James J., Dec. 1, 1898, Manila.
Grigsby, Jet, May 10, 1900, Fort Bliss, Texas.
Grum, W., July 11, 1892, Subs. Depot, San Francisco, Cal.
Gurvine, Richard J., Feb. 5, 1903, Fort Hunt, Va.
Hanaghan, James, Jan. 20, 1896, Fort McKinley, Me.
Harrell, George H., Dec. 29, 1899, Manila.
Harris, Henry, Dec. 21, 1901, orders to U.S.
Harris, Simon P., April 6, 1898, Fort Robinson, Neb.
Hartlaub, William, May 16, 1901, Fort Mansfield, R.I.
Hensley, Henry C., Oct. 11, 1900, Fort Trumbull, Conn.
Higgins, Fred, Aug. 27, 1903, Manila.*
Hinrichs, Omro L., March 8, 1901, Fort Myer, Va.
Hodge, Elmer, March 16, 1901, Benicia Barracks, Cal.
Horsey, James B., Oct. 25, 1901, Manila.
Hoskins, Henry A., Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.
Hunter, William A., May 1, 1905, Manila.*
Imhof, John, Nov. 16, 1900, Fort DeSoto, Fla.
Irwin, Greek P., July 1, 1903, Manila.
Jensen, Julius, March 15, 1899, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
Jones, Herman B., Sept. 29, 1900, Fort Clark, Texas.
Jones, Thomas C., Jan. 20, 1903, U.S.A.T. Burnside.



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Kaltschmidt, George M., Jan. 3, 1899, Fort Preble, Me. Karbach, Jacob, Oct. 16, 1896, Fort Liscom, Alaska. Karsten, Charles, Sept. 21, 1900, Fort Porter, N.Y. Keller, W.E., Aug. 2, 1902, Fort McDowell, Cal. Kidd, Francis, July 28, 1900, Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Kidwell, Frank A., June 22, 1899, West Point, N.Y. Klaproth, Harry, July 28, 1900, Fort Rodman, Mass. Koenig, Otto, Sept. 25, 1900, Fort Greble, R.I. Kohlhepp, Carl, Sept. 17, 1886, Fort Wright, Wash. Kolster, D. A. H., Aug. 17, 1899, Fort Banks, Mass. Kotwall, John, Sept. 14, 1899, Manila. Landau, Benedict, Dec. 20, 1902, Manila. Laskowski, Hugo, May 7, 1898, under orders from Alaska to U.S. Laufer, George, Jan. 3, 1899, Jackson Barracks, La. Lear, Edwin E., Oct. 17, 1899, Fort Riley, Kan. Lehman, Frank B., July 15, 1899, Manila. Lemmer, Louis, May 19, 1898, Manila. Lucas, Paul, Dec. 14, 1901, Manila. Luttge, August, May 22, 1901, Fort McPherson, Ga. McCarthy, John, July 14, 1899, Manila. McDonald, Patrick, Feb. 21, 1903, Manila. McGaffin, George W., Oct. 14, 1901, West Point, N.Y. McGrath, James, Jan. 20, 1903, Fort Washakie, Wyo. McMahon, John, Feb. 16, 1895, Presidio of San Fran., Cal. McManus, Patrick J., March 25, 1898, U.S.A.T. Logan. McSweeney, Denis, May 26, 1902, Manila. Machle, Jerry B., July 25, 1895, Fort Snelling, Minn. Magean, James, Feb. 13, 1902, Manila. Magen, Max, July 1, 1895, Fort G. Wright, N.Y. Mansie, William, Oct. 25, 1897, Fort Baker, Cal. Mathys, Frederick, Nov. 2, 1901, Fort Brady, Mich. Maxson, Llewellyn M., Aug. 3, 1900, Manila. Merrill, Andrew J., June 4, 1897, Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mills, Milton A., May 29, 1900, Washington Barracks, D.C. Mitchell, Marion L., Aug. 27, 1903, Fort Miley, Cal. Moberg, Chas. A., Jan. 3, 1899, Subs. Depot, Honolulu, H.I. Morrison, William D., Dec. 5, 1899, Manila. Morrow, James A., Jan. 24, 1900, Manila. Muraszko, Felix, July 1, 1898, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Murray, Michael E., May 21, 1898, Manila. Nelson, Alexander, July 28, 1900, Fort Terry, N.Y. Nissen, Ludwig, Nov. 8, 1901, hospital, Presidio of S.F., Cal. O'Brien, Patrick E., Sept. 24, 1902, Fort Wayne, Mich. O'Connor, James, May 16, 1904, Fort Logan, Colo. O'Keefe, John J., Nov. 18, 1898, Manila. O'Reilly, Garret, May 16, 1898, Fort Brown, Texas. Parsons, Denard L., Dec. 10, 1904, furlough from Fort Meade, S.D. Payne, William, Dec. 21, 1901, Fort Niobrara, Neb. Pearson, Charles M., April 15, 1901, Fort Andrews, Mass. Petersen, Peter, April 20, 1900, Subs. Depot, New York, N.Y. Phillips, Ephraim C., July 7, 1904, Manila. Powers, James, June 6, 1900, Fort Adams, R.I. Quinn, James P., Dec. 21, 1901, Camp McKinley, H.I. Raik, Oscar, May 20, 1896, Manila. Rathgeber, George H., Aug. 16, 1901, Manila. Redding, Charlie, March 25, 1901, Manila. Reese, William W., Sept. 21, 1900, Fort Omaha, Neb. Reuter, William, Oct. 11, 1897, Angel Island, Cal. Robinson, Thomas, Sept. 18, 1900, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Rohde, Ferdinand, Oct. 5, 1899, Manila. Roos, August J., March 17, 1899, Fort Moultrie, S.C. Rose, Franklin, Feb. 11, 1897, Fort DuPont, Del. Ross, Edward, May 27, 1901, Manila. Rumpff, Richard F., May 9, 1898, Fort Crook, Neb. Ryan, John L., May 10, 1900, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Salter, John, Oct. 1, 1898, Manila. Sanders, Charles, Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Constitution, N.H. Sandstrom, Charles April 15, 1901, Fort Assinniboine, Mont. Sausier, John M., Jan. 20, 1903, Manila. Schauft, Johann W., Aug. 19, 1902, hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Schiller, Frederick, Sept. 14, 1899, Fort Lincoln, N.D. Schiller, Julius, Aug. 6, 1898, Fort Jay, N.Y. Scott, Richard M., May 16, 1901, Fort Stevens, Oreg. Shaffer, Samuel W., May 16, 1901, Fort Bayard, N.M. Simesen, Charles W., Oct. 15, 1898, Manila. Simon, Henry C., May 10, 1900, Boise Barracks, Idaho. Smart, Alexander, Dec. 21, 1896, Fort Keogh, Mont. Smith, Byron K., Aug. 3, 1900, Presidio of San Fran., Cal. Smith, John, Dec. 20, 1902, Manila. Smith, Louis W., May 16, 1899, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Smith, Robert M., Aug. 12, 1905, Manila. Spaney, Paul L., May 26, 1902, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Steiner, Henry A., April 23, 1904, Manila. Steiner, Emil H., March 29, 1898, Fort McKinley, Me. Stephan, Charles, Nov. 8, 1897, Fort Sereen, Ga. Stuble, John W., May 21, 1898, Fort Ontario, N.Y. Summerlin, John D., Jan. 3, 1899, Manila. Swanson, Charles, June 30, 1903, Manila. Taft, Louis R., June 30, 1902, Manila. Tarbert, Robert A., Oct. 1, 1898, Madison Barracks, N.Y. Thompson, George, Dec. 10, 1904, Fort Egbert, Alaska. Thompson, Joseph, Jan. 3, 1899, Manila. Thompson, Karl J., Oct. 1, 1898, Fort Rosecrans, Cal. Tilford, John W., May 1, 1905, Manila. Titus, Charles W., May 7, 1898, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Tobin, William J., Sept. 26, 1900, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. Turner, John M., Jan. 17, 1898, Fort Thomas, Ky. Ueberwald, Louis, Jan. 12, 1903, Fort Caswell, N.C. Vogler, Sigmund, Jan. 11, 1905, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.

Walcott, Charles, April 25, 1903, Fort Gibbon, Alaska. Wallenstein, Andrew, Jan. 14, 1892, U.S.A.T. Sherman. Walser, John C., Nov. 18, 1898, Manila. Weber, Anton, March 8, 1901, Fort Revere, Mass. Webster, Francis, Dec. 21, 1901, Fort Missoula, Mont. Wikander, John, Dec. 3, 1898, Fort Davis, Alaska. Wilson, John, March 8, 1897, Fort Totten, N.Y. Wilson, John B., March 21, 1898, under orders from Alaska to U.S. Wilson, Rene, Oct. 11, 1900, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark. Wood, Arthur G., March 8, 1898, on furlough from Manila. Woods, James F., Oct. 1, 1898, Manila. Wunderlich, Emil H., Dec. 21, 1901, Fort Harrison, Mont. Ziesing, Joseph, July 20, 1898, Fort Riley, Kan. Zimmerman, C. A., April 24, 1894, Manila. Zimmerman, C. F. B., Aug. 5, 1895, Fort Columbia, Wash.

*Under orders en route to post named.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. (a) The Department of the East—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y. (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga. Major General Wade in temporary command.
2. The Northern Division—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., in temporary command. Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., to command. Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. (a) The Department of the Lakes—Col. W. T. Dugan, 1st U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., ordered to command.
- (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.
- (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory. (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. (b) The Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. W. S. McCaskey, U.S.A.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. (a) The Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippines Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I. (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Headquarters, Manila, P.I. (b) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters, Iloilo, P.I. (c) The Department of Mindanao. Headquarters, Zamboanga, P.I. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., in temporary command.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E. F. G and H. Washington Barracks, D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C, San Francisco, Cal.; D, Fort Mason, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Jan. 15, 1906.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assinniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho. The 3d Cavalry, except Troops B and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1905, except Troops B and M, which will sail on March 5, 1906.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Manila, P.I.; I, L and M, Presidio, Monterey, Cal.; K, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troops L and M will sail for Manila Nov. 6, and Troop K, Dec. 5.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; E, G and I, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S.D.; L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.
- 7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.
- 12th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I, K, L, M, at Fort Sill, Okla.
- 14th Cav.—Entire regiment sailed from Manila Oct. 20 to the United States. Due at San Francisco about Nov. 15, and will take station as follows: Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; I, K and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
- 15th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

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ARTILLERY CORPS.

We omit the Artillery Corps, as there have been no changes since the list appeared in our issue of Oct. 14.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Jan. 5, 1906.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, Fort W. H. Seward, Alaska; D, Fort Davis, Alaska; E and F, Fort Liscum, Alaska; G and H, Fort Egbert, Alaska; I and K, Fort Gibson, Alaska; L and M, Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A, Fort McDowell, Cal.; B, C and D, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P.I.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Nov. 15, 1905.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; A, B, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; C and D, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; I, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N.Y. Will sail for Manila Jan. 31, 1906, except Cos. C and D, which will sail Feb. 5, 1906, from San Francisco.

9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I. Co. B sailed Oct. 1 from Manila for United States, and will proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., for station.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Fort Wright, Wash.; I and K will be relieved at Portland, Ore., in time to sail from San Francisco Dec. 5, 1905, for Honolulu.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E and F, Fort McDowell, Cal.; I and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Companies G, H, K and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal. The regiment will sail from San Francisco for Manila on Oct. 5, 1905.

14th Inf.—Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Nov. 6, 1905.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Feb. 15, 1906.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment Manila, P.I.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the United States Dec. 15, 1905.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Ontario, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assinniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; I, Fort Ringgold, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Sill, Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort McIntosh, Texas; K, L and M, Fort Brown, Texas; I, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; B and C, Fort Thomas, Ky.

28th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Snelling, Minn., and L and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.

29th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Companies K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Companies 1 to 50 on duty in Philippines. Address Manila, P.I.

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A LINCOLN STORY.

By Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A.
"A Lincoln story is never unwelcome." That is the response to the query: "Do you want a story about President Lincoln?"

This one is fresh from the lips of Dr. Walter Kempster, the nation's commissioner to Russia some years ago. He told it at a reunion.

"When the 12th New York left the State for Washington I was with it, a slim, pale and weakly boy who ought to have been spanked and sent to bed instead of being allowed to enter the Army; but they couldn't keep me from going."

"Our regiment reached Washington in May, 1861, and was encamped at the Georgetown side of the White House, and close to it. That was before the White House was so carefully fortified by walls and iron fences."

"One forenoon, soon after going into camp, while I was standing on the steps of the White House, and I think I was looking more homesick than usual, a tall man I had seen on several occasions came up to me and placing his large hand on my head, in a way I shall never forget, and which seems but yesterday instead of more than a third of a century ago, began to talk."

"My boy, where did you come from?" "New York, sir."

"What are you doing here?" "I am a soldier in the 12th Regiment, sir."

"We don't want little boys like you in the Army; we want strong, large men; you go into the house and play with the children."

"I felt indignant, at first, but quickly forgot it and did go into the White House and play with Mr. Lincoln's children—Robert, Willie and Tad—went every day the command remained in that camp—and the Lincoln children always welcomed me."

"Some years ago, when Robert Lincoln was our minister to England, I called upon him. After the customary introduction, Mr. Lincoln, we have met before. Think back, away back, a thousand years, measured by American progress, and see if you recall me."

"I am obliged to confess that I do not remember to have met you before this visit," said the dignified American minister.

"Do you remember, soon after you went to the White House, that a New York regiment camped at its west side?"

"Very well. I caused my father and the officers a good deal of trouble by mingling with the troops at all hours of the day and evening, asking questions and interfering with discipline. Were you one of the men of that regiment?"

"I was the boy of the regiment."

"The little fellow who used to come into the house and play with the children?"

"The same."

"Then we two men shook hands again and spent some time in talking over the days whose events were so full of interest, so startling, and meant so much for the nation."

rules are useful for barrack life and field service. The handkerchiefs also show the uniforms of officers of all grades, so that the private shall have no difficulty in recognizing the rank of any officer he meets.

Colonel Townsend, the acting British attaché at the French maneuvers, being criticised because he was not seen on the field, responds that if he was not so much in evidence as other military observers he was always present at the critical points, and that he was at the maneuvers for work and not for show. "On the other hand," says a writer in the *Military Mail*, "it has to be admitted, and anyone who has systematically visited foreign maneuvers will agree with me here that, taken all round, the British attachés are slackers than their Continental confrères. I had an instructive illustration of this not many years ago, in a country that I am not going to name, since nothing is to be gained by identifying the officer concerned. It had been a pouring wet day, and I had been with a small group of foreign attachés for some hours, but never a sight did I get of the British representative. When night fell we rode back into a small town wet to the skin. Entering the chief inn of the place, there I found the British attaché comfortably smoking a pipe and looking supremely comfortable. 'Hallo, ——,' I said, 'where have you been all day, and what time did you get back?' 'Get back,' he repeated, 'why, you don't suppose I turned out on a day like this, do you? Not me!' That it is to be feared is the manner in which too many of our military representatives abroad regard their duties."

The firm of M. Melachrino and Company, the well known manufacturers, have now been established in their New York branch, at 8 West Twenty-ninth street, for about a year, and many Army and Navy officers have found it most convenient to be able to purchase the genuine Melachrino cigarettes in this country. Navy officers particularly have long been partial to this brand, and have made it a point to stock up when at Gibraltar from Messrs. James Speed and Company, who are the agents of Melachrino and Company, at that point. The Army officers' mess at West Point, the Naval Academy officers' mess, and the Marine officers' mess at Annapolis are among the regular customers of the New York branch.

Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of military patents. Granted Oct. 10: Firearm, Peter F. Zeise; magazine feed drum for magazine fire arms, Cacilie von Mannlicher, administratrix of Ferdinand von Mannlicher, deceased; gun cleaner, Ernest M. Mood, William Hardin, and Frederick A. Bernard; range finding gun, Lothian K. Scott; range finder, Bradley E. Fiske; torpedo launching apparatus, Albert E. Jones; broadside under water torpedo launching apparatus, A. E. Jones. Granted Oct. 17: Cartridge, Abruzzo Mi-

chele; firearm, Rudolf Frommer; automatic firearm, Chas. Freeman; magazine fire arm, C. H. A. F. L. Ross; breech loading breakdown gun, A. H. Fox; gun carriage, W. S. Isham; gun mount, M. C. Taylor; sight for guns, Josef J. Frie; ejector mechanism for breech loading guns, George W. Roy; single trigger mechanism for double barrel guns, Harry Price; perforated powder grain, Henry C. Aspinwall; cleaning rod for rifles, Fred E. Muzzy.

A scheme of State-aided colonization of the easternmost provinces of the Russian Empire, by men who served during the Russo-Japanese war, is being worked out by the Russian Minister of the Interior. It is proposed to grant to any soldier or sailor an allotment of 100 acres of land; to officers who have won the Cross of St. George or who have been wounded, 400 acres; and to staff officers, 800 acres. The government will further assist these military colonists by free gifts of money.

A new story by Gen. Charles King is announced as shortly to be published by the Hobart Company, of New York. Its title, "A Soldier's Trial: An Episode of the Canteen Crusade," indicates that it will be of great interest to the Army and of much value in giving the general public a juster conception of a much debated subject. Into the plot, we understand, is woven a very powerful argument in favor of the restoration of the Army canteen, based on actual scenes and incidents.

The king of England's brother-in-law, the Duke of Argyll, who, as the Marquis of Lorne, won considerable literary fame, is once more entering the literary field—this time as a writer of nonsense verse of the Lewis Carroll and Lear order. His first venture in this line is a long ballad which will appear in the November issue of *The Smart Set*, with the title, "The Three Little Africanders."

The training of the zebra to saddle and bridle has made such progress that it is believed that he is destined to render great service to Africa as a transport animal. Lieutenant Nys, of the Belgian army, who went to the Congo in November, 1902, has been able to tame the sixty survivors of a herd of ninety zebras and is now undertaking to train them to harness.

It is said that on one occasion the President of Hayti, being in doubt as to how to deal with two Swiss subjects, inquired of his foreign minister, "Has Switzerland any navy?" On being answered in the negative, the two Swiss were cast into prison.

One quarter of the island of Heligoland, which Germany exchanged for Zanzibar, has disappeared beneath the North Sea since the exchange was made and concern is expressed lest it be swept away altogether within a comparatively few years.

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lingers o'er last
night's feast."*

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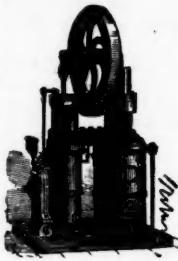
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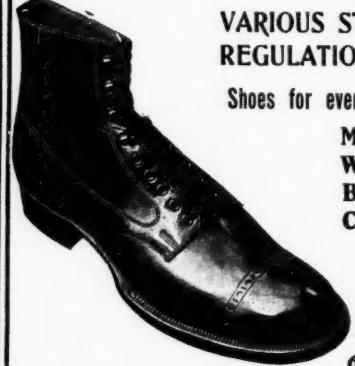
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